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OF NEW YORK

JANUARY 25, 1924

A NEW GRADED

SPELLING-BOOK,

A COMPLETE COURSE IN SPELLING FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

BY

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PREFACE.

So long as English Orthography retains its characteristic anomalies, the need of text-books and regular drill in this study will continue. The design of the book here presented is to apply to the study of English spelling the principles of modern educational science. Many valuable features found in the older books have been retained, and the innovations contained in this work are believed to be in the interest of real education.

The ordinary difficulties of the study of spelling have been much increased by the common practice of including in the text-books great numbers of unfamiliar words which have no practical value to the majority of pupils, and still further by arbitrary methods of arrangement and classification. The vocabulary contained in this book includes as nearly as possible all words in common use which offer some difficulty in spelling. Words which are purely phonic have been largely excluded from these pages. It is believed that the principles of classification which have been followed will commend themselves to every practical teacher. The shortness and simplicity of each lesson and the careful grading of the whole work will conduce to a thorough

mastery of every part within the time allotted. Each one of the five Parts into which the book is divided will furnish sufficient material for a year's work. Children should begin the use of a spelling-book as early as the fourth or fifth year of school life. This book is arranged to begin with the fourth year and be carried through the remainder of an eight years' course.

Diacritical marks have been very little used, because they change the pictures of words as they are usually seen, and because it has been found in practice that pupils pay very slight attention to them.

In the syllabication and pronunciation of the words found in this book reference has usually been made to Webster's Dictionary.

Selections from Hawthorne's works are printed by permission of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

By way of preparation for the systematic study of the Spelling-book, children should have thorough drill in writing sentences from copy and from dictation during the first three or four years of school life. In the course of this work it will be unwise to have any spelling, either oral or written, of disconnected words. The design of this preparatory work is to render children thoroughly familiar with the sound, form, meaning, and use of the words included in the vocabulary of childhood. For the use of classes who have had insufficient practice in sentence writing, and by way of review for others, the opening pages of Part I. are devoted to script and sentence lessons. The sentences given here and throughout the book are designed both for actual use in the class and for illustration of what should be done by teacher and pupils with every list of disconnected words.

A second element of preparation should be a careful drill on the sound values of the letters of the alphabet, taken singly and in combination with other letters. This phonic drill is of the utmost importance in spelling and its kindred study, reading. It should be commenced as soon as the child enters school, and continued systematically for at least five or six years.

If this preparatory work has been carefully done, the task of learning to spell will be found much easier than it has usually been considered. The teacher should, however, bear in mind that a

word has not been thoroughly learned by the pupil until he has mastered it in its four relations, viz.: its sound to the ear, its form to the eye, its meaning to the mind, and its use in connection with other words. In addition to the oral description of the word and the memorizing of its form so that it may be reproduced on demand, the pupil should also learn its meaning and use in connected thought. This will imply a frequent and intelligent use of the dictionary, than which no better means can be suggested for enlarging and strengthening the learner's vocabulary.

The selections for dictation lessons should be carefully read, every new word pronounced and defined, and the whole selection studied by writing it from the copy. Last of all it should be reproduced exactly from dictation.

It is taken for granted that the work in spelling will consist chiefly of written exercises. Pronunciation, syllabication, and phonic analysis are valuable auxiliaries of the written work, and should receive their proper share of time and attention.

PART I.

I.

name	*name*	skate	*skate*
game	*game*	taste	*taste*
make	*make*	haste	*haste*

II.

You may write your name.
Make haste, we may be late.
Let us play some games.

III.

keep	*keep*	near	*near*
sweep	*sweep*	speak	*speak*
freeze	*freeze*	please	*please*

IV.

A new broom sweeps clean.
Tall elms grow near my house. Speak the truth.

V.

fine	fine	shine	shine
wide	wide	smile	smile
kind	kind	drive	drive

VI.

The day is fine. We do not need a fire. The sun shines over the wide world.

VII.

cold	cold	blows	blows
snow	snow	both	both
hope	hope	slope	slope

VIII.

How the wind blows! I hope you will not be cold. It snows. I must go home. The letters must slope.

IX.

cure	*cure*	use	*use*
sure	*sure*	cube	*cube*
pure	*pure*	huge	*huge*

X.

Are you sure the water is pure? A cube has six sides. Coal is used to make gas.

XI.

bank	*bank*	catch	*catch*
thank	*thank*	scrap	*scrap*
crash	*crash*	throw	*throw*

XII.

My cat can catch mice. She may scratch if you tease her. Do not throw scraps of paper on the floor. He thanked us.

XIII.

bend	*bend*	cents	*cents*
spend	*spend*	fence	*fence*
friend	*friend*	seven	*seven*

XIV.

My mother gave me twelve cents. I spent seven of them for nuts. How many are left?

XV.

ring	*ring*	rinse	*rinse*
bring	*bring*	since	*since*
wring	*wring*	think	*think*

XVI.

Think before you speak. Ada has a gold ring. Rinse the clothes well and wring them dry. Please bring me a pen.

XVII.

knob	knob	fond	fond
knots	knots	notch	notch
knock	knock	prong	prong

XVIII.

Knock softly at the door. The yarn is knotty. Olive is very fond of ice cream.

XIX.

such	such	touch	touch
much	much	lunch	lunch
crutch	crutch	crumb	crumb

XX.

The poor man has lost his leg. He must use a crutch. Give some crumbs to the birds. Let us go to lunch.

XXI.

class	staff	care	fair
glass	dance	dare	chair
grass	glance	share	wear
brass	branch	scare	swear

XXII.

There are three classes in our room. My chair stands in the corner. Let us dance on the grass. Do not scare the little children. Boys wear out their clothes very fast. It is wrong to swear. Take care, or you will break the glass.

XXIII.

dark	calf	talk	shawl
mark	half	walk	crawl
arch	calm	chalk	sauce
march	laugh	stalk	fault
starch	starve	dwarf	vault

XXIV.

The old barn was large and dark. Chalk makes a white mark. Half a loaf is better than no bread. $649\frac{40}{100}$. & Co.

XXV.

lose	loose	croup	truth
move	tooth	group	fruit
prove	school	youth	juice
whose	choose	wound	bruise

XXVI.

Did you lose your book on the way to school? I have a loose tooth which must be pulled out. Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good. Do not bruise the fruit. Cider is made from the juice of apples. Whose pencil is this in my hand?

XXVII.

hurt	bird	clerk	earth
turn	chirp	verse	pearl
curl	third	work	learn
burn	first	worm	heard
church	birth	worse	search

XXVIII.

Do not hurt the little birds. My birthday is the third of Aug. The earth turns round every day. Eno & Co. sell seeds.

XXIX.

cloud	rain	trees	reap
flour	grain	green	peach
found	train	yield	wheat
ground	raise	fields	leaves

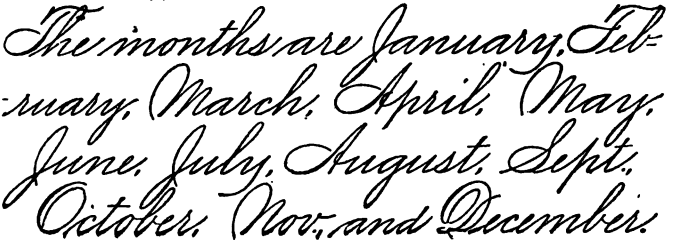
XXX.

The clouds have brought us rain. The dry ground is soft and moist again. The trees show fresh green leaves. The wheat fields are full of ripening grain, which will soon become soft white flour, and this will be made into bread.

XXXI.

The names of the seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Which season do you like best? Which one is best for work? Which is best for play? How many months are there in each season? In which month does your birthday come?

XXXII.



XXXIII.

dai'sy	ear'ly	mead'ow
dai sies	flow'ers	road'-side
pan sy	vi'o lets	but'ter cups
pan sies	blos'soms	dan'de li ons

XXXIV.

Buttercups and dandelions bloom early in the spring. They grow in fields, meadows, and by the road-sides. Pansies live in gardens, but violets choose the deep woods for their home. We are always glad to welcome back the spring flowers after the long, cold winter. They tell us that summer is coming.

XXXV.

There are fifty-two weeks in a year. Each week has seven days. Every day has twenty-four hours. Young folks should have ten hours for sleep, eight hours for work or play at home, and six hours for school. The name of each day in the week should begin with a capital letter.

XXXVI.

The days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. 1234567890. 60%.

XXXVII.

rein	chain	feast	reach
vein	paint	least	teach
skein	raise	yeast	steam
eight	praise	cheese	preach
weigh	straight	sneeze	speech

XXXVIII.

The wheels of the engine are turned by steam. Eight large eggs weigh a pound. Butter and cheese are made from milk and cream. We praise those who do well. A straight line is the shortest distance between any two points. A skein of yarn weighs an ounce.

XXXIX.

rich	watch	badge	large
which	match	judge	barge
ditch	snatch	wedge	charge
witch	sketch	pledge	chance
stitch	stretch	bridge	change

XL.

A stitch in time saves nine. It is not safe to go near the edge of a bridge. My father has a watch that keeps good time. Barges are used for carrying coal and lumber. They are towed by a small steamboat called a tug. Water-Witch is a good name for a sail-boat. A pledge is a promise. Chance and change are busy ever. A wedge has five sides.

XLI.		XLII.	
does	point	there	been
done	joint	their	build
once	hoist	where	twist
young	voice	spare	bus'y
month	choice	scarce	lit tle
sponge	noise	square	pret ty
tongue	nois'y	fair'y	pic ture

XLIII.

A kind voice is like a lark's song to a hearth and home. Where there's a will there's a way. Jack Frost is a busy little fairy. He works at night while others sleep. He fills our windows with pretty pictures. He sprinkles diamonds over the grass and trees. He is never noisy at his work.

XLIV.		XLV.	
says	wreck	comb	boast
said	guess	ghost	throat
a'ny	twelve	folks	hoarse
ma ny	wrench	choke	sword
ver y	thread	rogue	porch
friend	health	clothes	court
breath	wealth	growth	mourn

XLVI.

Good health is great wealth. Smoke will hurt your throat and make you hoarse. When rogues begin to boast, honest folks should say nothing. The growth of a great oak tree from a little acorn is one of the many wonderful things in nature.

XLVII.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land.

XLVIII.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

XLIX.

wa'ter	heav'en	or'der
o'cean	pleas'ant	nev'er
might'y	roll'ing	hon'es ty
kind'ness	gath'ers	pol'i cy

L.

What I do, I will do well.
Order is heaven's first law.
It is never too late to learn.
Honesty is the best policy.

LI.

Make hay while the sun shines.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
It is better to do well than to say well.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.

LII.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

LIII.

When the blazing sun is set,
When the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

LIV.

twink'le	blaz'ing	wealth'y
won'der	cheer'ful	feath'er
a bove'	ear'ly	to geth'er
di'a mond	health'y	ev'er y

LV.

Work while you work, play while you play;
That is the way to be cheerful and gay;
All that you do, do with your might;
Things done by halves are never done right.

LVI.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
Birds of a feather flock together.
A place for everything and everything in its place.

LVII.		LVIII.	
caught	cough	chief	length
taught	trough	thief	width
ought	tough	fierce	height
bought	rough	squeeze	depth
thought	though	breathe	breadth
brought	through	peo'ple	strength

LIX.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep in the right tone as a kind voice. A kind hand, though deaf and dumb, and rough in flesh and blood, may yet do the work of a soft heart with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels.

LX.		LXI.	
debt	queer	kneel	globe
doubt	quite	knife	broad
guide	quire	gnaw	round
guard	quart	wrist	smooth
hymn	queen	wreath	right
hearth	quince	plague	bright

LXII.

The earth is a great round ball or globe. We live on the surface, or outside, of it. Most of the surface is covered with water. This great body of water is called the ocean; the ground is called the land. Brave men have sailed in ships quite around the earth. The sun warms and lights the surface of the earth.

LXIII.

My dog and I are faithful friends;
We run and play together;
We tramp across the hills and fields,
When it is pleasant weather.
And when from school with eager haste,
I come along the street,
He hurries on with bounding step,
My glad return to greet.

LXIV.

If you've tried and have not won,
Never stop for crying;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying.
If by easy work you beat,
Who the more will prize you?
Gaining victory from defeat —
That's the test that tries you.

LXV.

faith'ful	friends	to geth'er
weath'er	haste	vic'to ry
hur'ries	street	ea'ger
pa'tient	prize	gain'ing
de feat'	tries	cry'ing

LXVI.

ˊslow'ly	said	a'corn
moss'y	crept	branch'es
slen'der	grew	for'est's
wis'dom	each	won'der
won'drous	stored	learn'ing

LXVII.

"Little by little," an acorn said,
As it slowly crept from its mossy bed;
Little by little, each day it grew,
Drinking the drops of the early dew;
Till its slender branches spread far and wide,
And the mighty oak is the forest's pride.

LXVIII.

"Little by little," a small boy said,
And each day the "littles" he stored in his head.
Little by little in wisdom he grew,
Learning each day a little that's new;
Till at last the world in wonder cries,
"How great the man! how wondrous wise!"

LXIX.

A dreary place would be this earth,
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

LXX.

fam'i ly	knew	squeezed
near'ly	eight	through
spot'ted	black	him self'
coun'try	white	hap'py
be longed'	tight	con tent'ed

LXXI.

I once knew a family of eight little pigs. They belonged to a farmer who lived in the country. One of the pigs was white all over, and one was nearly all black. The others were spotted with black and white. These little pigs had their home in a tight little pen just behind the barn.

LXXII.

For a long time they lived here, quite happy and contented, but one day the white pig found a hole under the side of the pen and squeezed himself through. He said to himself, "Now I shall begin to see the world." He felt very proud when he thought of the wonderful things he would tell his brothers.

LXXIII.

un til′	field	let′tuce
walked	though	to′wards
gar′den	thought	dragged
wrig′gled	young	for got′
wan′dered	noise	won′der ful

LXXIV.

Piggy walked around the barnyard until he came to a place where he could get into the orchard. He thought this was a nice, cool place, though he did not see anything good to eat. He wandered on until he came to the garden, and at last wriggled his little body under the gate.

LXXV.

In the garden he found young beets and tender lettuce plants, and he ate and ate, until he could eat no more. He was just leaving the garden when he heard a dreadful noise. He looked and saw the farmer's boys and a great dog running towards him. The dog bit his ear and scared poor piggy so that he quite forgot all the wonderful things he was going to tell his brothers.

LXXVI.

wis'est	rule	mat'ter
al'ways	school	brave'ly
les'sons	slight	dai'ly
sor'row	task	to-day'
sure'ly	girls	to-mor'row

LXXVII.

Do your best, your very best,
And do it every day;
Little boys and little girls,
That is the wisest way.
No matter what you try to do,
At home or at your school,
Always do your very best —
This is a golden rule.

LXXVIII.

The girls and boys that do their best,
Their best will better grow;
But those who slight their daily task,
They let the better go.
What if your lessons should be hard,
You need not yield to sorrow;
Work bravely at your task to-day,
'Twill lighter be to-morrow.

LXXIX.

buy	brown	fea'tures
ba'by	small	laugh'ing
wish'es	we've	fur'nish
auc'tion	she'll	pur'chase
love'ly	on'ly	mu'sic

LXXX.

A baby at auction!
Who wishes to buy?
With lovely small features
And laughing, brown eye.
To those who would purchase
We've only to say,
She'll furnish you music
By night and by day.

LXXXI.

Don't crowd; the world is large enough
For you as well as me;
The doors of all are open wide —
The realm of thought is free.
In all earth's places, you are right
To choose the best you can —
Provided that you do not try
To crowd some other man. — DICKENS.

LXXXII.

Two ears and only one mouth have you;
The reason, I think, is clear;
It teaches, my child, that it will not do
To talk about all you hear.

LXXXIII.

Two eyes and only one mouth have you;
The reason of this must be
That you should learn it will not do
To talk about all you see.

LXXXIV.

Two hands and only one mouth have you;
The reason, I am sure, is worth repeating:
The two are for work that you will have to do,
But the one is for eating.

LXXXV.

Sixty seconds make a minute:
How much can I do in it?
Sixty minutes make an hour, —
All the good that's in my power.
Twenty hours and four a day, —
Time for work and sleep and play.
Days three hundred sixty-five
Make a year for me to strive
Right good things each day to do,
That I wise may grow and true.

WORDS FOR REVIEW.

LXXXVI.	LXXXVII.	LXXXVIII.	LXXXIX.
haste	white	o'cean	al'ways
sweep	skein	an'swer	pleas'ant
cheap	weigh	re peat'	heav'y
dream	said	prom'ise	cor'ner
broom	piece	sol'diers	heav'en
world	church	moth'er	ear'ly
bowl	guess	roll'ing	feath'er
school	mouth	hon'es ty	health'y
chalk	calm	pol'i cy	weath'er
loose	psalm	di'a mond	pa'tient
board	wring	to geth'er	faith'ful
thread	which	vic'to ry	hur'ries
breath	bridge	fam'i ly	ea'ger
search	clothes	won'der ful	wis'dom
niece	doubt	wan'dered	won'drous
yeast	scarce	dread'ful	for'est
quince	rinse	les'sons	near'ly
smooth	throat	sor'row	let'tuce
hymn	through	auc'tion	rea'son
cough	should	fur'nish	ma'ny
though	height	pur'chase	min'utes
thought	plague	fea'tures	hun'dred

WORDS FOR REVIEW.

XC.	XCI.	XCII.	XCIII.
says	a'ny	a bove'	i'dle
sieve	ev er	a gain	ech o
eight	ver y	be low	vis it
juice	bur y	be side	col or
curve	nev er	un til	e qual
sword	read y	a cross	hap py
could	mer ry	a mong	doz en
would	er rand	a fraid	mon ey
square	bus y	a round	pen cil
freight	tru ly	o blige	lis ten
quench	of ten	ex cept	peb ble
trough	aft er	in stead	bar rel
breeze	al most	be cause	whis tle
freeze	doub le	be tween	quar rel
bronze	troub le	be neath	cous in
friend	kit ten	a gainst	care ful
length	sure ly	e nough	care less
pledge	fol low	re ceive	mar bles
sponge	hon est	de ceive	morn ing
tongue	hor rid	be lieve	chil dren
twelfth	hun gry	ar range	thir teen
strength	wheth er	cor rect	four teen

PART II.

I.	II.	III.	IV.
bod'y	mouth	palm	an'kle
head	tooth	thumb	flesh
hair	teeth	fin'gers	blood
eyes	tongue	el'bow	pulse
ears	throat	shoul'der	veins
nose	arms	mus'cles	ar'ter y
cheek	breast	knuck'les	lungs
skull	joints	knee	heart
tem'ple	limbs	thigh	nerves
fore'head	wrist	foot	liv'er
eye'lash	hands	toes	stom'ach
eye'brow	nails	in'step	skel'e ton

V.

The muscles of the body are fastened to a framework of bones called the skeleton. The heart sends the blood to all parts of the body. The blood goes out through the arteries and comes back through the veins. The lungs keep the blood pure by giving it fresh air. The joints of the fingers are called knuckles.

VI.

Only a baby small,
Dropt from the skies;
Only a laughing face,
Two sunny eyes;
Only two cherry lips,
One chubby nose;
Only two little hands,
Ten little toes.

VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
pa pa′	sis′ter	cook	friend
mam ma′	broth′er	maid	rel′a tive
fa′ther	aunt	nurse	bach′e lor
moth′er	un′cle	wait′er	wid′ow er
par′ents	cous′in	wom′an	birth
hus′band	niece	wom′en	bur′y
wife	neph′ew	wid′ow	bur′i al
ba′by	serv′ant	or′phan	fu′ner al
child	fam′i ly	ma′tron	wed′ding
chil′dren	neigh′bor	daugh′ter	mar′riage

XI.

One day my papa and mamma went to a wedding at a neighbor's house. They took my brother and sister with them, but as I was the youngest, I was left at home with nurse and baby. In the afternoon two cousins came to play with me and we had a very nice time.

XII.

A fair little girl sat under a tree,
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothed her work, and folded it right,
And said, "Dear work, good night, good night."

XIII.

Over the river and through the wood,
To grandfather's house we go;
The horse knows the way
To carry the sleigh
Through the white and drifted snow.

XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.
house	floor	pan'try	me'ter
frame	stairs	cel'lar	bar'rel
wood	blinds	laun'dry	fau'cet
stone	win'dow	fur'nace	scut'tle
brick	ceil'ing	chim'ney	base'ment
door	gar'ret	ash'es	kitch'en
knob	at'tic	sift'er	range
latch	en'try	cin'ders	ov'en
stoop	clos'et	coal	pok'er
porch	pan'el	coke	cov'er
lock	shin'gle	shav'ings	stove
sash	cor'nice	char'coal	hearth
sills	shut'ters	kind'lings	boil'er
hinge	stair'way	coal'-bin	spi'der
eaves	en'trance	hy'drant	toast'er

XVIII.

boil'er	shov'el	ket'tle
beat'er	fend'er	sauce'pan
grat'er	buck'et	dish'es
strain'er	grid'dle	crock'er y
col'an der	grid'i ron	cis'tern

XIX.

Houses are built of wood, stone, or brick.
A door has hinges, a lock, a knob, and a latch.
A window has sashes, blinds, and shutters.
Coal and kindling wood are kept in the cellar.
The attic, or garret, is just under the roof.

XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
ta'ble	chair	man'tel	comb
plates	thread	screen	brush
tea'cups	nee'dle	cur'tain	quilt
sau'cers	thim'ble	mir'ror	spread
knives	cush'ion	brack'et	blank'et
forks	bas'ket	vas'es	ba'sin
spoons	scis'sors	stat'ue	toi'let
cru'et	work'-box	tas'sel	bu'reau
cast'er	sew'ing	has'sock	rock'er
gob'let	knit'ting	chan de lier'	cra'dle
pitch'er	par'lor.	bed'room	couch
tum'bler	pi an'o	bed'stead	lounge
tu reen'	so'fa	pil'low	can'dle
doi'ly	pic'ture	bol'ster	net'ting
nap'kin	paint'ing	mat'tress	cov'er let

XXIV.		XXV.	
soap	lamp	clothes	cuffs
tow'el	li'bra ry	dress	hose
sheets	book'case	boots	col'lar
car'pet	mag a zine'	shoes	cor'set
mat'ting	news'pa per	a'pron	gai'ters

XXVI.

I keep my needle and thread, my thimble, pin cushion, and scissors in my work-box. When papa comes home at night, I light his lamp and draw his easy-chair up to the fire. After supper he reads the newspaper while mamma and I sew or knit.

XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.
coat	sack	vest	lin'en
cloak	furs	shirt	cot'ton
veil	muff	gloves	wool'en
skirt	tip'pet	mit'tens	worst'ed
jack'et	pock'et	leg'gings	flan'nel
bon'net	but'tons	fringe	jew'el ry
shawl	rib'bons	ruf'fle	o'ver coat
rub'bers	wrap'per	cloth'ing	par'a sol
cra vat'	slip'pers	trim'ming	um brel'la
neck'tie	stock'ings	cal'i co	hand'ker chief

XXXI.

A little neglect may breed great mischief. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy; —— all for want of care about a horse-shoe nail.

XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.
yard	oak	fir	lil'y
gar'den	elm	ce'dar	rose
walks	pine	larch	phlox
flow'ers	ma'ple	lin'den	dai'sy
trees	beech	lo'cust	tu'lip
plants	birch	pop'lar	pan'sy
vines	spruce	al'der	vi'o let
shrubs	hem'lock	lau'rel	pe tu'ni a
foun'tain	hick'o ry	wal'nut	ver be'na
shrub'ber y	wil'low	chest'nut	ge ra'ni um

XXXVI.

It is summer time, rare, beautiful June, and hill and dale are crowded with God's gifts — grass and flowers. The horse-chestnuts at the back of the house are in blossom; the elms in front are in their glory; the flower beds are sweet with roses and violets; and through all comes wafted to us the delicious fragrance of the grapevines. — BEECHER.

XXXVII.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily, all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.
Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl. — LOWELL.

XXXVIII.

crowd'ed	front	gloam'ing
blos'som	sweet	bus'i ly
fra'grance	earl	high'way
de lic'ious	pearl	si'lence
dain'ties	ridged	er'mine

XXXIX.

O for festal dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread, —
Pewter spoon and bowl of wood,
On the door-stone gray and rude. — WHITTIER.

XL.		XLI.	
food	tea	bake	beets
milk	salt	boil	ba'con
bread	spice	stew	but'ter
meat	toast	roast	bis'cuit
eggs	cream	broil	beef'steak
soup	fruit	beef	pas'try
rice	sauce	veal	pep'per
pease	cof'fee	lamb	pick'les
beans	co'coa	pork	pars'ley
cheese	choc'o late	fowl	pars'nips

XLII.	XLIII.	XLIV.	XLV.
so'da	poul'try	corn	pears
sug'ar	let'tuce	yeast	grapes
sal'ad	cel'er y	ci'der	ap'ples
sir'up	car'rot	hon'ey	peach'es
sir'loin	spin'ach	cloves	quinc'es
squash	thyme	all'spice	plums
on'ion	car'a way	jel'ly	prunes
tur'nip	cay enne'	jum'bles	cher'ries
to ma'toes	mel'on	gin'ger	cur'rants
po ta'toes	rad'ish	cit'ron	lem'ons
pump'kin	bar'ley	cus'tard	or'ang es
cab'bage	rhu'barb	crack'ers	a'pri cots

XLVI.

My mother sent me to the grocery to buy some provisions. There were six different things, and I kept saying them over to myself. They were sugar, cider, sirup, pepper, butter, and soda.

XLVII.	XLVIII.	XLIX.
tur'key	al'monds	lunch
chick'en	wal'nuts	lunch'eon
oys'ters	rai'sins	din'ner
ven'i son	mar'ket	sup'per
mut'ton	gro'cer ies	break'fast
pud'ding	vict'uals	veg'e ta bles
por'ridge	pro vis'ions	as par'a gus
oat'meal	cu'cum ber	rasp'ber ries
dough'nuts	cin'na mon	blue'ber ries
crul'lers	om'e let	black'ber ries
mus'tard	vin'e gar	straw'ber ries
mo las'ses	lem on ade'	whor'tle ber ries

L.

fish	shark	lob'ster
bass	shrimp	had'dock
perch	her'ring	hal'i but
eel	salm'on	pick'er el
trout	sar'dine	mack'er el

LI.

One day last summer I went fishing with my uncle and my cousin Jack. My uncle lives near a large pond in which there are several kinds of fish. My cousin caught a bass and six perch. I caught seven small perch, but my uncle took four large pickerel. One of the pickerel weighed nearly three pounds. Sardines are small fish of the herring family.

LII.	LIII.	LIV.	LV.
school	rul'er	prize	teach'er
book	point'er	marks	schol'ar
desk	set tee'	er'ror	mas'ter
chair	les'son	cop'y	pu'pil
slate	re port'	mer'it	stu'dent
clock	reg'is ter	cred'it	prin'ci pal
baize	plat'form	fail'ure	jan'i tor
sponge	book'shelf	or'der	trus tee'
chalk	di'a ry	con'duct	grad'u ate
cray'on	ink'stand	ab'sence	com mit'tee
pa'per	e ras'er	tar'di ness	med'al
pen'cil	black'board	de port'ment	re ward'

LVI.

Five minutes late and the school is begun;
What are rules for, if you break every one?
Just as the scholars are seated and quiet,
You hurry in with disturbance and riot.

LVII.

Why do you loiter so long by the way?
All of the classes are formed for the day;
Hurry and pick up your reader and slate —
Room at the foot for the boy that is late.

LVIII. SCHOOL STUDIES.		LIX. THE SCHOLAR SHOULD BE:	
read'ing	a rith'me tic	pres'ent	ear'ly
writ'ing	gram'mar	punc'tu al	bus'y
spell'ing	lan'guage	care'ful	dil'i gent
sing'ing	his'to ry	or'der ly	stu'di ous
draw'ing	ge og'ra phy	at ten'tive	o be'di ent

LX.

THE SCHOLAR SHOULD *not* BE:

i'dle	nois'y
ab'sent	play'ing
tru'ant	laugh'ing
tar'dy	whis per ing
care'less	dis o be'di ent

LXI.

term	re cess'
quar'ter	ses'sion
hol'i day	morn'ing
va ca'tion	fore'noon
pro mo'tion	af'ter noon
dis'ci pline	in ter mis'sion

LXII.

Press bravely on, and reach the goal,
And gain the prize, and wear the crown!
Faint not! for to the steadfast soul
Come wealth and honor and renown.

LXIII.

o bey'	in struct'
hon'or	pro mote'
stud'y	dis miss'
pun'ish	ex pel'
gov'ern	sus pend'

LXIV.

col'lege	pri'ma ry
dis'trict	learn'ing
pub'lic	knowl'edge
pri'vate	in struc'tion
com'mon	ed u ca'tion

LXV.

What we learn in our youth grows up with us, and in time becomes a part of the mind itself. How careful, then, should we be of each hour and day of school life!

LXVI.

Never be discouraged by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, he will mend it as many. Patience and perseverance will accomplish wonders. An old proverb says, "Labor conquers all things."

LXVII.		LXVIII.	
farm	farm′er	graz′ing	dai′ry
field	ten′ant	pas′ture	sta′ble
for′est	plant′er	or′chard	man′ger
marsh	coun′try	mead′ow	ma nure′
swamp	up′land	low′land	mow′er

LXIX.

Into the yard the farmer goes
With grateful heart at the close of day;
Harness and chain are hung away;
In the wagon-shed stand yoke and plow;
The straw's in the stack, the hay in the mow,
The cooling dews are falling;
The friendly sheep a welcome bleat,
The pigs come grunting to his feet,
And the whinnying mare her master knows,
When into the yard the farmer goes.

LXX.	LXXI.	LXXII.	LXXIII.
hay	reins	rid′ing	show′er
rye	bri′dle	skat′ing	shad′ow
oats	sad′dle	hunt′ing	pic′nic
wheat	hal′ter	fish′ing	cav′ern
scythe	har′ness	run′ning	fo′li age
sick′le	riv′er	slid′ing	cas cade′
reap′er	vil′lage	sleigh′ing	cat′a ract
cra′dle	tav′ern	ram′bling	land′scape
wag′on	bush′es	roam′ing	scen′er y
cat′tle	fenc′es	walk′ing	toll′-gate

LXXIV.

LUCY'S VISIT TO THE COUNTRY.

Lucy Lee was eleven years old. For many years she had been wishing to visit her grandmother who lived in the country. At last Lucy's mother decided that she was old enough to travel alone, and wrote a letter saying that Lucy would spend the Christmas holidays with her grandmother.

LXXV.	LXXVI.	LXXVII.	LXXVIII.
trav'el	rail'road	mail	weath'er
vis'it	ex press'	stamps	rain'y
jour'ney	lug'gage	let'ter	wind'y
de'pot	trav'el er	car'rier	cloud'y
sta'tion	pas'sen ger	post'age	chill'y
va lise'	con duct'or	dis patch'	gloom'y
par'cel	brake'man	tel'e gram	brac'ing
bun'dle	fire'man	tel'e graph	clear'ing
pack'age	en gi neer'	tel'e phone	charm'ing
bag'gage	lo co mo'tive	mes'sen ger	de light'ful

LXXIX.

It seemed very early in the morning to Lucy, when the express train carried her off to the little village near which her grandmother lived. She enjoyed the ride very much. Her clothes were nicely packed in a small valise, and she carried in her hand a small package of luncheon which her mother had given her.

LXXX.

The train flew on so fast that Lucy could hardly see the fences and telegraph poles by the side of the track. About noon the train reached the town where Lucy was to stop. She found her friends waiting for her at the station. They put Lucy and her baggage into the huge sleigh and drove away to the farm house.

LXXXI.

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

an'vil	forge
ham'mer	sledge
bel'lows	wrench
pin'cers	i'ron
mal'let	steel

LXXXII.

THE CARPENTER'S SHOP.

plane	adze
brace	square
au'ger	wedge
chis'el	screw'driv er
gim'let	hatch'et

LXXXIII.

IN THE BARNYARD.

cows	hors'es	don'keys	colts
sheep	po'nies	chick'ens	mules
lambs	pup'pies	gos'lings	ducks
calves	kit'tens	mas'tiff	geese

LXXXIV.

After Lucy had warmed herself by the great fire and had eaten her dinner, she went out to the barnyard. She saw the sheep and cows in their sheds and the horses in the stable. She learned the names of some of the cows and horses. There were two dogs, a shepherd dog and a fine large mastiff.

LXXXV.

The shepherd dog helped in taking care of the sheep, and the mastiff protected the house and barn from thieves and robbers. In the great old barn Lucy found many curious things. She wondered at the great beams and rafters in the building, and at the huge pile of hay and oats which the farmer had stored up for use in winter.

LXXXVI.

WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

sea'sons	min'utes
spring	hours
sum'mer	days
au'tumn	weeks
win'ter	months
sec'onds	years

LXXXVII.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Jan'u a ry	Ju ly'
Feb'ru a ry	Au'gust
March	Sep tem'ber
A'pril	Oc to'ber
May	No vem'ber
June	De cem'ber

LXXXVIII.

DAYS OF THE WEEK AND HOLIDAYS.

Sun'day	East'er
Mon'day	Christ'mas
Tues'day	New Year
Wednes'day	Fast Day
Thurs'day	Me mo'ri al
Fri'day	In de pend'ence
Sat'ur day	Thanks'giv ing
Sab'bath	Good Fri'day

LXXXIX.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Jan.	Dec.
Feb.	Sun.
Mar.	Mon.
Apr.	Tues.
Aug.	Wed.
Sept.	Thu.
Oct.	Fri.
Nov.	Sat.

XC.

In the evening, the whole family gathered around the hearth in the great kitchen. Lucy found three little kittens and had plenty of fun watching them play together. Her cousins had some tame rabbits and a pet squirrel in a cage. The boys had caught the squirrel when it was young, and had taught him to turn a wheel and do many other funny tricks.

XCI.

NAMES OF BIRDS.

owl	rob′in	thrush	par′rot
lark	spar′row	grouse	par′tridge
wren	blue′bird	crow	swal′low
quail	mar′tin	hawk	o′ri ole

XCII.

WILD ANIMALS.

li′on	ze′bra	pan′ther	mon′key
ti′ger	gi raffe′	rac coon	bea′ver
jag u ar	rein′deer	squir′rel	cam′el
leop′ard	el′e phant	rab′bit	buf′fa lo

XCIII.

The animals in a menagerie are collected from many different countries. The polar bear comes from the cold northern countries where snow and ice cover the ground most of the year. The lion, tiger, leopard, and many other animals of the cat family, live in hot countries.

XCIV.

During the days that Lucy spent at her grandmother's house, she explored every part of the house and barn. One day she went into the tool house where were kept the hoes, rakes, plows, scythes, and other farming tools. In the blacksmith's shop she saw the men shoeing a horse. The fire on the forge was fanned by the wind from the bellows until it glowed very brightly.

XCV.

dur'ing	shoe'ing	ham'mered
ex plored'	fanned	di rec'tion
ev'er y	glowed	heav'y
farm'ing	bright'ly	leath'er

XCVI.

When the iron was red-hot, the blacksmith drew it out and hammered it on the anvil until it took the shape of a horse-shoe. When he struck the iron with his heavy hammer, the shining sparks flew out in every direction. Lucy was frightened at first and jumped back, but the smith, with his thick leather apron, did not mind the sparks at all.

XCVII.

drew	sparks	a'pron	horse'-shoe
took	flew	shin'ing	black'smith
struck	thick	jumped	fright'ened

XCVIII.

On the farm were two little ponies which had been bought for the use of Lucy's cousins. When Lucy was with them there were eight children in all, and sometimes they all crowded into the old sleigh at once. They had many pleasant rides behind the smart little ponies. The snow lay deep and white and the sleigh fairly flew over its surface to the music of the merry bells.

XCIX.

which	some'times	once
bought	pleas'ant	ma'ny
eight	sur'face	fair'ly
sleigh	mer'ry	mu'sic

C.

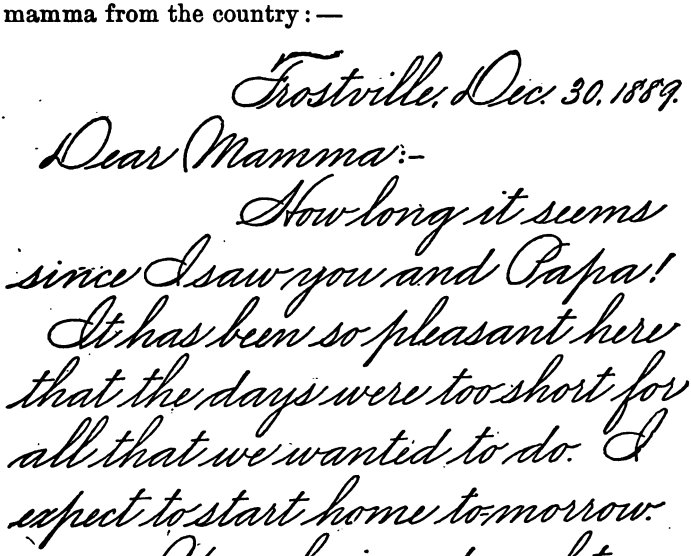
One morning Lucy looked out of her window upon a scene so beautiful that she thought it must be fairyland. The window panes were covered with delicate frost-work, and outside the trees glittered with thousands of icicles. The needles of the evergreen trees were coated with ice which sparkled in the sunshine. Lucy thought she had never seen anything so wonderful.

CI.

looked	fair'y	thou'sands	ev'er green
scene	win'dow	del'i cate	spark'led
thought	cov'ered	i'ci cles	won'der ful

CII.

Here is a copy of the letter which Lucy wrote to her mamma from the country: —



CIII.

The speckled sky is dim with snow,
The light flakes falter and fall slow;
Across the hill-top, far and pale,
Silently drops a silvery veil;
And all the valley is shut in
By flickering curtains, gray and thin.

CIV.	CV.	CVI.	CVII.
church	priest	ship	helm
aisle	cu'rate	brig	pi'lot
al'tar	rec'tor	yacht	rud'der
pul'pit	sur'plice	sloop	sail'or
pil'lar	praise	ves'sel	sea'man
bel'fry	pray'er	cut'ter	mar'i ner
ves'try	choir	steam'er	haw'ser
chap'el	al'to	schoon'er	cab'in
chan'cel	bass	ca'ble	steer'age
pas'tor	ten'or	an'chor	cap'stan
preach'er	so pra'no	com'pass	purs'er
min'is ter	or'gan ist	frig'ate	stew'ard

CVIII.

In the hammer lies the wealth of a nation. Its merry clink points out the abode of industry and labor. Not a house is built, not a ship floats, not a carriage rolls, not a wheel spins, nor an engine thunders, not a press speaks, nor a bugle peals, not a spade delves, nor a banner floats, without having endured the blows of the hammer.

CIX.

The hammer teaches us that great ends and large results can be gained only by good, hard blows; that, if we would attain usefulness and reach our full perfection, we must not shrink from the hardships of life, but early learn to cultivate the power of patient endurance.

REVIEW LESSONS.

CX.	CXI.	CXII.	CXIII.
tongue	knuck'le	cous'in	bur'y
veins	stom'ach	wom'en	bur'i al
wrist	neph'ew	or'phan	si'lence
niece	daugh'ter	ceil'ing	de li'cious
friend	mar'riage	cel'lar	vict'uals
sleigh	cor'nice	fur'nace	fo'li age
could	fau'cet	cush'ion	scen'er y
knives	scis'sors	bu'reau	mead'ow
thread	mir'ror	flan'nel	trav'el er
spread	pew'ter	rhu'barb	en gi neer'
cheese	mel'on	spin'ach	sea'sons
sauce	bis'cuit	[illegible]'sins	min'utes
fruit	cay enne'	salm'on	au'tumn
yeast	ab'sence	pa'tience	Tues'day
thyme	col'lege	de'pot	Christ'mas
sponge	knowl'edge	e nough'	Feb'ru a ry
reins	vil'lage	lunch'eon	Wednes'day
scythe	jour'ney	au'ger	Mon'day
field	va lise'	chis'el	East'er
forge	bag'gage	hatch'et	leop'ard
sledge	pack'age	raft'ers	gi raffe'
wrench	post'age	watch'ing	ze'bra
wedge	mas'tiff	par'tridge	rac coon'
adze	bel'lows	swal'low	rein'deer
square	sheep'herd	squir'rel	me nag'er ie

REVIEW LESSONS.

CXIV.	CXV.	CXVI.	CXVII.
whole	ma′ny	leath′er	fright′ened
wheel	par′rot	cov′ered	i′ci cle
which	shoe′ing	sur′face	del′i cate
great	heav′y	as sign′	in′dus try
bear	a gainst′	dap′pled	use′ful ness
wren	thir′ty	ves′sel	en dur′ance
thrush	ex cept′	schoon′er	chan de lier′
month	be neath′	com′pass	mag a zine′
where	pil′low	an′chor	par′a sol
drew	pil′lar	car′riage	en′e my
flew	sur′plice	pa′tient	shrub′ber y
thick	sig′nal	,u′gle	bus′i ly
plow	whis′tle	n′gine	choc′o late
bought	mus′cles	l ugh′ing	cin′na mon
caught	shoul′der	mis′chief	cel′er y
taught	hy′drant	fra′grance	vin′e gar
scene	mat′tress	poul′try	dil′i gent
thought	al′monds	re cess′	stu′di ous
once	gram′mar	shad′ow	dis′ci pline
wrote	lan′guage	wait′ing	mes′sen ger
since	friend′ly	neigh′bor	hol′i day
sleet	wel′come	col′lar	tel′e graph
aisle	sleigh′ing	foun′tain	ver be′na
shrink	cur′tain	wool′en	jew′el ry
yacht	knit′ting	er′mine	hand′ker chief

CV

PART III.

I.	II.	III.
an′cient	na′ture	rais′ing
va cant	bath ing	main ly
fa mous	pa tience	trai tor
ha zel	play ful	saint ly
sa cred	grate ful	maid en
has ten	waste ful	rai ment
pa tient	great ly	drain age
va grant	gra cious	eight y
stran ger	whale bone	weight y
fra grant	paste board	neigh bor

IV.	V.	VI.
cru sade′	ac′cent	az′ure
bro cade	cat tle	par ish
cha rade	anx ious	rag ged
a fraid	an guish	ras cal
ar range	ab sence	scat ter
bou quet	frag ile	nar row
cro quet	frag ment	gath er
cro chet	dan druff	spar row
per suade	chal lenge	shad ow
a shamed	clap board	jack knife

VII.

When freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there. — DRAKE.

VIII.	IX.	X.
par'lor	al'most	se'cret
har bor	al ways	peo ple
far ther	sau cy	greed y
far thing	cau tion	fleec y
par cel	auc tion	dea con
gar bage	au thor	hea then
starv ing	cau tious	cheap ly
dark ness	haugh ty	peace ful
spark le	naugh ty	cheat ing
var nish	daugh ter	east ern

XI.	XII.	XIII.
re peat'	ra vine'	be lief'
in crease	ma rine	be lieve
suc ceed	rou tine	re lief
pro ceed	un seen	re lieve
pre cede	be tween	a chieve
po lice	con ceal	be siege
va lise	sin cere	re prieve
an tique	re treat	de ceive
ma chine	be neath	re ceive
fa tigue	su preme	re ceipt

XIV.

In summer, fire-flies sparkle in the darkness of the night. The heathen live in Eastern countries. The deacon's daughter was haughty. How far can you walk without fatigue? I believe that you will receive a letter. My valise was found and taken to the police station. A narrow valley with steep sides is called a ravine.

XV.	XVI.	XVII.
ei'ther	mer'ry	ex'tra
nei ther	ma'ny	cen sus
ceil ing	bur y	sel vage
lei sure	read y	der rick
sei zure	ves sel	length y
chief ly	chest nut	reck less
brief ly	meas ure	friend ly
fierce ly	pleas ure	beg gar
griev ous	sen tence	thread bare
piece meal	head ache	spend thrift

XVIII.

A friendly voice was the old, old clock,
As it stood in the corner smiling;
And blessed the time with a merry chime,
The wintry hours beguiling.

XIX.

But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock,
As it called at daybreak boldly,
When the dawn looked gray o'er the misty way,
And the early air blew coldly.

XX.

The census of the United States is taken every ten years. A derrick is a machine used for lifting heavy things. The lion rushed fiercely on its prey and tore it in pieces. I gathered enough chestnuts to fill a peck measure. The spendthrift will soon become a beggar.

XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
meth'od	fi'nal	qui'et
net tle	cli mate	writ er
ped dler	ice berg	mi ser
self ish	is land	high ly
es sence	kind ness	li lac
feath er	guid ance	gi ant
jeal ous	twi light	sci ence
pres ence	fright en	gey ser
shep herd	mind ful	ty rant
ven geance	eye sight	styl ish

XXIV.

high	knife	speech	piece
sign	guide	reach	niece
sight	rhyme	shears	grief
height	scythe	leaves	brief

XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
shin'gle	bus'y	in'stinct
mix ture	pret ty	guilt y
pic ture	vil lain	wick ed
scis sors	guin ea	wrink le
griz zly	min ute	this tle
will ing	bis cuit	dis tance
crib bage	sir up	rid dle
scrip ture	spir it	vine yard
bril liant	vil lage	crim son
ship wreck	mis chief	wind mill

XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.
re store′	co′coa	slow′ly
op pose	own er	most ly
dis pose′	for ger	mo ment
un roll	loaf er	mourn er
un load	oak en	four teen
sup port	pol ka	coast er
pro voke	home ly	hoarse ly
re proach	post age	port age
ap proach	pro file	home spun
dis course	post script	loath some

XXXI.

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the wonderful water around you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast, —
World, you are beautifully dressed.

XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.
hon′est	bot′tle	hon′or
of fice.	mod ern	ton sil
cof fee	knot ty	hor ror
col lege	hor rid	cop per
cot tage	com ma	bon net
mor al	prompt ly	sol emn
proc ess	mon ster	blos som
for eign	scal lop	sol stice
prov erb	con science	fore head
knowl edge	non sense	por ridge

XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.
flu'id	re new'	cru'el
jui cy	re view	tru ant
beau ty	se cure	rude ly
stu pid	dis pute	bru tal
eu chre	re fuse	scru ple
blu ing	as sume	pru dent
sew age	pre sume	prun ing
neu tral	con sume	cruis er
tune ful	pur sue	bruis ing
luke warm	pur suit	fruit ful

XXXVIII.

You, friendly earth! how far do you go,
With the wheat-fields that nod, and the rivers that flow;
With cities, and gardens, and cliffs, and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles?

XXXIX.	XL.	XLI.
mov'ing	bub'ble	doz'en
prov ing	doub le	cous in
cool ly	coup le	wor ry
roof ing	rub ber	mon ey
tour ist	rough ly	gov ern
choos ing	bun ion	mon key
smooth ly	sul try	com pass
fools cap	um pire	blood y
tomb stone	rub bish	plumb ing
shrewd ness	strug gle	some times

XLII.	XLIII.	XLIV.
thir'ty	earn'ing	tur'tle
thirst y	earth en	turn ing
firm ly	ear nest	sur face
vir tue	herb age	fur nace
cir cle	pearl y	cur tain
gir dle	cer tain	jour ney
wor thy	per fume	sur geon
wor ship	fur row	jour nal
work man	learn ing	pur pose
worth less	clerk ship	pur chase

XLV.

Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits.

XLVI.	XLVII.	XLVIII.
hun'gry	toi'let	cor'ner
troub le	roy al	cor nice
cour age	loy al	or phan
num ber	oys ter	por poise
com fort	coin age	tor toise
coun try	voy age	sor ghum
cun ning	loi ter	mor phine
tun nel	joint ed	or chard
puz zle	point er	gor geous
young ster	mois ture	horse shoe

XLIX.	L.	LI.
ad vice′	lob′by	buy′er
ad vise	lodg ing	buy ing
de light	don key	fly ing
re sign	chron ic	shy ly
in quire	col umn	hy phen
ac quire	vol ume	hy drant
per spire	schol ar	dye ing
de sign	ob long	cry ing
de scribe	cof fin	sigh ing
sub scribe	com mon	dye wood

LII.

Here is a lesson that he who runs may read:
Though I fear but few have won it, —
The best reward of a kindly deed,
Is the knowledge of having done it!

LIII.	LIV.	LV.
per′son	bul′let	show′er
cir cuit	bush el	cow ard
fer tile	pul pit	foun tain
ser pent	cush ion	thou sand
myr tle	wom an	pow der
sir loin	wool en	a mount′
squir rel	wood en	ac count
sur plice	bul lion	sur round
mer chant	foot print	an nounce
mirth ful	good ness	pro nounce

LVI.	LVII.	LVIII.
ce'dar	fla'vor	al'bum
ci der	dol lar	sel dom
let ter	ru mor	king dom
po lar	hun ger	wel come
bor der	chap ter	lone some
lad der	vul gar	fath om
lum ber	mor tar	wis dom
dan ger	zeph yr	bot tom

LIX.

The little coral workers,
By their slow and constant motion,
Have built up pretty islands
In the distant, dark-blue ocean;
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived
By oft-repeated efforts
Have been patiently achieved.

LX.

cor'al	pret'ty	con ceived'
work'ers	is'lands	a chieved'
con'stant	dis'tant	re peat'ed
mo'tion	ef'fort	pa'tient ly

LXI.

rob'in	mar'gin	bar'gain
en gine	fam ine	doc trine
fir kin	cap tain	vil lain
mus lin	chief tain	san guine

LXII.	LXIII.	LXIV.
gold'en	pal'ace	ci gar'
bra zen	ter race	oc cur
fro zen	mal ice	cha grin
pris on	serv ice	ad vance
reck on	prom ise	suc cess
ser mon	prac tice	pos sess
sea son	mor tise	in stead
heav en	crev ice	re joice
strength en	neck lace	re venge
straight en	poul tice	com mence

LXV.

Patiently, patiently, day by day,
The artist toils at his task alway;
Touching it here and tinting it there,
Giving it ever, with infinite care,
A line more soft or a hue more fair;
Till, little by little, the picture grows,
And at last the cold, dull canvas glows
With life and beauty and forms of grace
That evermore in the world have place.

LXVI.

tick'et	for'feit	def'i nite
sum mit	sur feit	in fi nite
hatch et	rack et	fa vor ite
fresh et	com et	ex qui site
brace let	pam phlet	req ui site

LXVII.

Thus with the poet: hour after hour
He listens to catch the fairy chimes
That ring in his soul; then, with magic power,
He weaves their melody into his rhymes;
Slowly, carefully, word by word,
Line by line, and thought by thought,
He fashions the golden tissue of song:
And thus are immortal anthems wrought.

LXVIII.

po'et	lis'tens	tis'sue	chimes
art'ist	fair'y	an'thems	rhymes
touch'ing	mag'ic	fash'ions	thought
can'vas	mel'o dy	im mor'tal	wrought

LXIX.

The maples redden in the sun,
In autumn gold the beeches stand;
Rest, faithful plow, thy work is done
Upon the teeming land.
Bordered with trees whose gay leaves fly
On every breath that sweeps the sky,
The fresh, dark acres furrowed lie,
And ask the sower's hand. — BRYANT.

LXX.

ma'ples	plow	a'cres
red'den	leaves	teem'ing
au'tumn	breath	sow'er's
beech'es	sweeps	bor'dered
faith'ful	whose	fur'rowed

WORDS RELATING TO MUSIC.

LXXI.	LXXII.	LXXIII.
or′gan	flute	di rect′or
pi an′o	fife	mu′si cal
vi o lin′	harp	com pos′er
gui tar′	so′lo	mu si′cian
ban′jo	tri′o	or′ches tra
cor′net	du et′	in′stru ment
bu′gle	quar tet′	clar′i net
cym′bals	cho′rus	ac cor′di on
pi an′ist	op′er a	me lo′de on
or′gan ist	bal′lad	vi o lon cel′lo

LXXIV.

Come, let us plant the apple-tree!
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made;
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mold with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly,
As round the sleeping infant's feet
We softly fold the cradle-sheet.
So plant we the apple-tree. — BRYANT.

LXXV.

cleave	ap′ple	kind′ly	round
tough	hol′low	ten′der ly	sheet
roots	gent′ly	sleep′ing	soft′ly
mold	green′sward	in′fant's	cra′dle

LXXVI.

What plant we in this apple-tree?
Buds which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs where the thrush, with crimson breast,
Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest;
We plant upon the sunny lea
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple-tree. — BRYANT.

LXXVII.

which	thrush	length′en	shad′ow
breath	breast	leaf′y	shel′ter
sprays	where	sun′ny	show′er
boughs	haunt	crim′son	noon′tide

LXXVIII.

In all woodlands, nature has made provision for retaining the moisture of rains long in the ground. The earth under the trees is covered with a thick carpeting of fallen leaves, which absorb the showers and prevent the water from passing immediately into the streams and hurrying to the sea.

LXXIX.

pro vis′ion	cov′ered	ab sorb′
re tain′ing	car′pet ing	im me′di ate ly
mois′ture	fal′len	hur′ry ing

LXXX.

Part of the moisture thus confined under the fallen leaves and shielded from evaporation by sun and wind, finds its way slowly into the veins of the earth, rises in springs, and runs off in rivulets; part is gradually drawn up by the rootlets of the trees and given off to the air from the leaves, to form the vapors which are afterward condensed into showers

LXXXI.

shield'ed	veins	root'lets
e vap o ra'tion	earth	va'pors
grad'u al ly	springs	con densed'

LXXXII.

Thus it is that forests protect a country against drought, and keep its streams constantly flowing and its wells constantly full. Cut down the trees and the moisture of the showers passes rapidly off from the surface and hastens to lakes and to oceans.

LXXXIII.

for'ests	drought	sur'face
pro tect'	streams	has'tens
a gainst'	flow'ing	rap'id ly
con'stant ly	pass'es	o'ceans

WORDS RELATING TO DISEASE.

LXXXIV.	LXXXV.	LXXXVI.
a'gue	bil'ious	asth'ma
chills	ty'phoid	p[illegible]ic
fe'ver	scar'let	pleu'ri sy
cough	mea'sles	bron chi'tis
col'ic	ma la'ri a	scrof'u la
croup	neu ral'gi a	scar la ti'na
chol'er a	dys pep'si a	dis ease'
ca tarrh'	pneu mo'ni a	symp'tom
can'cer	diph the'ri a	rem'e dy
con sump'tion	rheu'ma tism	med'i cine

LXXXVII.

Ague, chills, and malaria are common in newly settled regions. Diphtheria and scarlet fever are very dangerous and fatal diseases. Coughs, colds, and catarrh sometimes cause consumption. Old people are often troubled with rheumatism and neuralgia. Dyspepsia is caused by carelessness in eating and lack of exercise.

LXXXVIII.

A little theft, a small deceit,
 Too often leads to more;
'Tis hard at first, but tempts the feet
 As through an open door.
Just as the broadest rivers run
 From small and distant springs,
The greatest crimes that men have done,
 Have grown from little things.

NAMES OF COLORS.

LXXXIX.

col′or	gray	ol′ive	vi′o let
red	brown	rus′set	in′di go
blue	black	gar′net	lav′en der
yel′low	white	scar′let	cit′rine
green	fawn	salm′on	pri′ma ry
or′ange	pink	ma roon′	sec′ond a ry
pur′ple	cher′ry	crim′son	ter′ti a ry

XC.

XCI.

The primary colors are red, blue, and yellow. The secondary colors are green, orange, and purple. The tertiary colors are olive, russet, and citrine. Green is made by mixing blue and yellow. Orange is made by mixing red and yellow. Purple is made by mixing blue and red. By blending all the colors of the rainbow, white is formed. Black is the absence of all color.

XCII.

Green is the color most pleasing to the eye. For this reason the appearance of the country in summer is so refreshing. The foliage of the trees and the verdure of the fields delight the sense of sight. The rainbow is caused by the separation of the rays of light into the seven colors of which light is composed. The drops of rain separate the rays of light as they pass through them.

OCCUPATIONS AND OFFICES.

XCIII.	XCIV.	XCV.
art'ist	bank'er	coop'er
ar'ti san	bar'ber	cash ier'
at tor'ney	bro'ker	ca'ter er
ar'chi tect	brew'er	car'pen ter
al'der man	build'er	cash'-boy
as sist'ant	butch'er	con duct'or
ac count'ant	burg'lar	coach'man
auc tion eer'	black'smith	con fec'tion er
a poth'e ca ry	book'-keep er	coun'cil man

XCVI.	XCVII.	XCVIII.
driv'er	judge	may'or
doc'tor	join'er	mil'ler
drug'gist	jew'el er	mol'der
flo'rist	sail'or	mer'chant
hat'ter	sol'dier	me chan'ic
ed'i tor	sher'iff	ma chin'ist
print'er	sur'geon	mil'li ner
gro'cer	team'ster	min'is ter
teach'er	sales'man	mu si'cian
re port'er	seam'stress	mag'is trate

XCIX.		C.	
paint'er	ac'tor	pres'i dent	laun'dress
plumb'er	tail'or	sec're ta ry	con'sta ble
ped'dler	tell'er	treas'u rer	en gi neer'
preach'er	gov'ern or	fi nan cier'	po lice'man
law'yer	gar'den er	phy si'cian	shoe'ma ker

TERMS USED IN POLITICS.

CI.

con'gress	pol'i tics	dem'o crat
sen'ate	del'e gate	re pub'li can
speak'er	con ven'tion	lib'e ral
e lec'tion	nom i na'tion	con serv'a tive

CII.

de bate'	vot'ers	res o lu'tion
cau'cus	bal'lot	sen'a tor
ad dress'	ma jor'i ty	can'di date
can'vass	mi nor'i ty	pol i ti'cian

CIII.

Congress is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators are elected by the legislatures of the States. Representatives are chosen directly by the people. A majority of the voters will elect a candidate. A canvass of a town is usually made before an election.

CIV.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them to another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal stations to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — JEFFERSON.

BUSINESS TERMS.

CV.

ex'ports	ledg'er	mon'ey
im'ports	jour'nal	re ceipt'
cred'it	tar'iff	in'voice
prof'it	rev'e nue	ac count'

CVI.

li'cense	com'merce	mort'gage
ex change'	com'pan y	se cu'ri ty
in'ter est	cur'ren cy	debt'or
bus'i ness	cus'tom er	cred'it or

CVII.

Exports are products sent out of a country. Imports are goods brought into a country. A tariff is a list of duties paid on imported goods. An invoice is an account of goods bought. A written order for the payment of money is called a bill of exchange. The revenue of the government is derived from duties on imports and from taxes.

CVIII.

Foreign commerce is carried on with other countries besides our own. Domestic commerce is carried on between different parts of a country. A mortgage is sometimes given as security for the payment of a debt. Currency consists of coin and paper money. Interest is the sum charged for the use of money loaned.

CIX.	CX.	CXI.
EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	
wheat	sug'ar	lem'ons
corn	cof'fee	rai'sins
flour	ci gars'	ba na'nas
pork	sul'phur	or'an ges
fruit	in'di go	eb'on y
cheese	qui'nine	rib'bons
ba'con	ar'sen ic	watch'es
but'ter	strych'nine	jew'el ry
sil'ver	di'a monds	car'pets
cot'ton	por'ce lain	vel'vets
to bac'co	coch'i neal	mo las'ses
ma chin'er y	ma hog'a ny	caout'chouc

CXII.

Wheat, corn, and flour are called breadstuffs. These are sent on ships and steamers from the United States to England, France, and Germany. The exports of France are ribbons, silks, laces, wines, jewelry, and velvets. England sends out manufactures of cotton, wool, and iron to all parts of the world.

CXIII.

Ebony, mahogany, and rosewood are called cabinet-woods and are used in making furniture. Dye-woods come from Central and South America. They are used in dyeing cloths and in other manufactures. Arsenic and strychnine are deadly poisons. Oranges, lemons, and bananas are called tropical fruits.

CXIV.	CXV.	CXVI.
	WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC.	
ng'ure	nu mer a'tion	di vi'sion
ci'pher	ad di'tion	div'i dend
ques'tion	sub trac'tion	quo'tient
an'swer	min'u end	frac'tion
prob'lem	sub'tra hend	dec'i mal
ex am'ple	re main'der	re duc'tion
con'crete	dif'fer ence	nu'mer a tor
ab'stract	prod'uct	de nom'i na tor
quan'ti ty	mul ti pli cand'	dis'count
no ta'tion	mul ti pli ca'tion	per cent'age

CXVII.	CXVIII.	CXIX.
	GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.	
o'cean	zone	cur'rent
is'land	cli'mate	cra'ter
isth'mus	tor'rid	vol ca'no
con'ti nent	frig'id	riv'er
pe nin'su la	trop'ics	ba'sin
par'al lel	tem'per ate	sys'tem
lat'i tude	Can'cer	moun'tain
lon'gi tude	Cap'ri corn	chan'nel
me rid'i an	Arc'tic	at'mos phere

CXX.	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.	
em'pire	re pub'lic
king'dom	mon'arch y
des'pot ism	con sti tu'tion al
	ab'so lute
	lim'it ed
	de moc'ra cy

MILITARY TERMS.

CXXI.	CXXII.	CXXIII.
ar′my	re cruit′	for′age
of′fi cer	sol′dier	quar′ters
gen′er al	vet′er an	bar′racks
ma′jor	reg′u lar	for′tress
brig a dier′	dra goon′	ar′se nal
colo′nel	sen′try	can′non
cap′tain	sen′ti nel	mus′ket
ad′ju tant	mi li′tia	bay′o net
lieu ten′ant	cav′al ry	u′ni form
ser′geant	in′fant ry	knap′sack
cor′po ral	ar til′ler y	hav′er sack
pri′vate	com′mis sa ry	hos′pi tal
reg′i ment	am mu ni′tion	am′bu lance

CXXIV.

A brigadier general is the commander of a brigade of soldiers. A colonel commands a regiment, and a captain a company of soldiers. Sergeants and corporals are called non-commissioned officers. The lieutenant ranks next to the captain.

CXXV.

In an arsenal are stored cannon, muskets, bayonets, ammunition, and other military supplies. Soldiers live in tents or in barracks. On the march they carry their extra clothing in knapsacks, and their rations in haversacks. A battery of cannon includes several guns with their caissons and ammunition wagons.

REVIEW AND TEST WORDS.

CXXVI.	CXXVII.	CXXVIII.	CXXIX.
niece	ac'id	re ceive'	her'o ine
piece	sat in	be lieve	gen u ine
cease	fag ot	bou quet	glyc e rine
seize	prac tice	cha rade	dil i gence
siege	re gion	tab leau	syl la ble
yeast	spe cies	re hearse	sov er eign
freeze	griev ance	mus tache	crit i cise
fierce	jeal ous	ba rouche	ad ver tise
league	reb el	cay enne	gos sa mer
bridge	rel ish	fa tigue	spec i men
sieve	ten ant	re ceipt	fur ni ture
thirst	es sence	re source	mys ter y
chasm	mes sage	dis guise	pyr a mid
rogue	neph ew	al though	par al lel
plague	friend ship	be neath	au to graph
rough	break fast	u nique	com pli ment
tough	pres ence	an tique	em i grant
cough	en trance	bru nette	slip per y
though	beg gar	bur lesque	chron i cle
through	bal lad	ca tarrh	cat a logue
thought	bal ance	con vince	av a lanche
height	man age	per suade	chrys a lis
width	chal lenge	ad journ	hos pi tal
length	dun geon	ex haust	rev e nue
breadth	judg ment	e nough	hy a cinth

REVIEW AND TEST WORDS.

CXXX.	CXXXI.	CXXXII.	CXXXIII.
ache	val'ue	ma'ny	ev'er y
rinse	rea son	bur y	cel er y
niche	peo ple	read y	sal a ry
which	gla cier	feath er	sep a rate
guess	prai rie	heif er	op po site
guest	sol emn	bus y	prej u dice
guide	for eign	bis cuit	priv i lege
hymn	cy press	guin ea	mu ci lage
gauge	scis sors	spir it	med i cine
quartz	syl van	vil lage	mon o gram
scythe	crys tal	vil lain	con fi dence
rhyme	cir cuit	wom en	el o quence
psalm	mul lein	mis chief	in no cent
choir	fer rule	bril liant	chem is try
aisle	med ley	let tuce	char ac ter
skein	ves tige	lan guage	cour te sy
sleigh	trip le	lei sure	coun ter feit
chaise	crip ple	sei zure	cen tu ry
depth	tor toise	gran deur	cit i zen
doubt	san guine	er rand	res er voir
guard	cup board	pref ace	ac ci dent
gnaw	au burn	schol ar	ap pli cant
knock	wrink le	ab sence	ex cel lent
wreck	symp tom	nui sance	dif fer ence
search	chris tian	sen tence	di a logue

PART IV.

WORDS OF DIFFERENT FORM HAVING THE SAME SOUND.

I.	II.
ale, *a kind of malt liquor.*	beau, *a lover.*
ail, *to be sick.*	bow, *a weapon.*
all, *the whole.*	beech, *a kind of tree.*
awl, *a shoemaker's tool.*	beach, *the sea-shore.*
arc, *part of a circle.*	bell, *a signal.*
ark, *a kind of ship.*	belle, *a young lady.*
air, *the atmosphere.*	by, *near.*
heir, *one who inherits.*	buy, *to purchase.*
aisle, *passage in a church.*	blue, *a color.*
isle, *an island.*	blew, *did blow.*
bail, *security.*	bow, *the fore part of a boat.*
bale, *a package of goods.*	bough, *a branch of a tree.*
ball, *a sphere.*	bur'y, *to inter.*
bawl, *to cry aloud.*	ber'ry, *a small fruit.*
base, *mean.*	can'on, *a law.*
bass, *lowest part in music.*	can'non, *a weapon.*
bays, *arms of the ocean.*	claws, *part of a cat's foot.*
baize, *coarse woolen cloth.*	clause, *part of a sentence.*

III.

A fine beech tree grew near the beach. The sky was blue, but the wind blew hard. The heir inherited all of the property. The thief who stole the bale of goods gave bail for his appearance in court. The bow is no longer used as a weapon of war.

IV.

waves	woods	gi'ant
high	tossed	a gainst'
stern	moored	break'ing
coast	night	ex'iles

V.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed;
And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On a wild New England shore.

VI.

shook	stir'ring	fly'ing
depths	trum'pet	loft'y
gloom	si'lence	true'-heart ed
hymns	des'ert's	con'quer or

VII.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted came;
Not with the roll of stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame;
Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear; —
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

VIII.

core, *the inside.*
corps, *a body of soldiers.*
coarse, *not fine.*
course, *a place for races.*
canvas, *coarse cotton cloth.*
canvass, *to solicit votes.*
cask, *a large barrel.*
casque, *a helmet.*
cell, *a room in prison.*
sell, *to trade.*
crews, *sailors in ships.*
cruise, *to sail about.*
cite, *to quote.*
site, *situation.*
sight, *the act of seeing.*
cent, *a small coin.*
sent, *did send.*
scent, *sense of smell.*
dear, *precious.*
deer, *a wild animal.*

IX.

due, *owed.*
dew, *moisture deposited.*
draft, *an order for money.*
draught, *a current of air.*
die, *to perish.*
dye, *to color.*
dying, *expiring.*
dyeing, *coloring.*
flour, *powdered grain.*
flower, *a blossom.*
faint, *to swoon.*
feint, *a pretense.*
feat, *an exploit.*
feet, *plural of foot.*
fore, *in the front.*
four, *sum of two and two.*
foul, *not clean.*
fowl, *a bird.*
flee, *to run away.*
flea, *an insect.*

X.

The seeds of an apple are enclosed in the core. The building has a beautiful site. The dog has a very keen scent. Do not sit in a draught when you are warm. The girl fainted in school. Dew is deposited on the grass and stones on a clear night in summer.

XI.

storm	roared	a midst′
heard	o′cean	an′them
aisles	ea′gle	wel′come
foam	soared	for′est

XII.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free.
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam;
And the rocking pines of the forest roared —
This was their welcome home. — HEMANS.

XIII.

knell	cur′few	se rene′
leaves	wea′ry	un seen′
waste	plow′man	sweet′ness
ma′ny	home′ward	un fath′omed

XIV.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

XV.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air. — GRAY.

XVI.

fair, *beautiful.*
fare, *passage money.*
fort, *a stronghold.*
forte, *that in which one excels.*
fourth, *next after third.*
forth, *outward.*
freeze, *to harden into ice.*
frieze, *coarse woolen cloth.*
furs, *skins of animals.*
furze, *an evergreen shrub.*
gild, *to cover with gold.*
guild, *a society.*
gilt, *plated with gold.*
guilt, *crime.*
gate, *an entrance.*
gait, *manner of walking.*
great, *very large.*
grate, *place for a fire.*
grown, *increased in size.*
groan, *a cry of distress.*

XVII.

greater, *larger.*
grater, *a scraper.*
hair, *covering of the head.*
hare, *a small animal.*
hart, *kind of deer.*
heart, *part of the body.*
heal, *to cure.*
heel, *part of the foot.*
here, *in this place.*
hear, *to perceive by the ear.*
herd, *a flock.*
heard, *did hear.*
him, *a pronoun.*
hymn, *a sacred song.*
hew, *to cut.*
hue, *color.*
hail, *frozen rain.*
hale, *in good health.*
hall, *a large room.*
haul, *to draw.*

XVIII.

The maiden was fair. Did you pay your fare on the car? He walked through the gate with a hurried gait. The farmer heard that his herd of cattle had been stolen. Ask him to sing a hymn. The bruise on my heel has healed.

XIX.

vil'lage	chief'ly	oc cu pa'tions
Christ'mas	re mark'a ble	con trived'
Eng'land	in ge nu'i ty	cu'ri ous
I'saac New'ton	me chan'i cal	man u fac'tured

XX.

On Christmas day, in the year 1642, Isaac Newton was born at the small village of Woolsthorpe, in England. His father died when the boy was quite young, and he was left in the care of his grandmother, who was very kind to him, and sent him to school.

XXI.

In his early years, Isaac did not appear to be a very bright scholar, but was chiefly remarkable for his ingenuity in all mechanical occupations. He had a set of little tools and saws of various sizes manufactured by himself.

XXII.

With the aid of these, Isaac contrived to make many curious articles, at which he worked with so much skill that he seemed to have been born with a saw or a chisel in hand. The neighbors looked with vast admiration at the things which Isaac manufactured, and his old grandmother, I suppose, was never weary of talking about him.

XXIII.

hoard, *a treasure.*
horde, *a great number.*
hole, *an opening.*
whole, *entire.*
jam, *to press.*
jamb, *part of a door.*
kill, *to take life.*
kiln, *a drying-oven.*
knave, *a rascal.*
nave, *body of a church.*
knead, *to work bread.*
need, *to be in want.*
knight, *a title of nobility.*
night, *time of darkness.*
key, *instrument to open a*
quay, *a wharf.* [*lock.*
knew, *did know.*
new, *not old.*
led, *guided.*
lead, *a metal.*

XXIV.

loan, *something lent.*
lone, *solitary.*
links, *parts of a chain.*
lynx, *a wild animal.*
lie, *an untruth.*
lye, *liquid made from ashes.*
made, *formed.*
maid, *a young woman.*
main, *principal.*
mane, *hair of a horse's neck.*
male, *a sex.*
mail, *letters.*
mite, *a small particle.*
might, *power.*
man′tel, *a chimney piece.*
man′tle, *kind of cloak.*
mar′shal, *an officer.*
mar′tial, *warlike.*
maze, *confusion.*
maize, *Indian corn.*

XXV.

He said he knew that the book was new. The lynx is an animal of the cat family. Maize is a native of America. Lumber is sometimes seasoned by drying it in a kiln. Lye is sometimes used in making soap. Our horse has a beautiful mane.

XXVI.

con jec'ture	rose'wood	mag nif'i cent ly
an tic i pa'tions	pol'ished	ar'chi tect
fur'ni ture	i'vo ry	no bil'i ty
ma hog'a ny	eb'on y	man'sions

XXVII.

It is amusing to conjecture what were the anticipations of his grandmother and the neighbors about Isaac's future life. Some of them, perhaps, fancied that he would make beautiful furniture of mahogany, rosewood, or polished oak, inlaid with ivory and ebony, and magnificently gilded.

XXVIII.

And then, doubtless, all the rich people would purchase these fine things to adorn their drawing-rooms. Others probably thought that little Isaac was destined to be an architect, and would build splendid mansions for the nobility, and churches, too, with the tallest steeples that had ever been seen in England.

XXIX.

Some of his friends, no doubt, advised Isaac's grandmother to apprentice him to a clock-maker; for, besides his mechanical skill, the boy seemed to have a taste for mathematics, which would be very useful to him in that profession. And then, in due time, Isaac would set up for himself, and would manufacture curious clocks.

XXX.

meat, *flesh of an animal.*
meet, *to come together.*
mete, *to measure.*
oar, *instrument for rowing.*
ore, *rough metal.*
our, *belonging to us.*
hour, *sixty minutes.*
pain, *suffering.*
pane, *window glass.*
pause, *to stop.*
paws, *feet of a beast.*
pail, *a water vessel.*
pale, *of a white color.*
peal, *sound of bells.*
peel, *outside of fruit.*
pare, *to take off the peel*
pear, *a kind of fruit.*
pair, *a couple.*
peace, *quiet.*
piece, *a part.*

XXXI.

pray, *to implore.*
prey, *spoil.*
plane, *a carpenter's tool.*
plain, *level country.*
plate, *a dish.*
plait, *to braid.*
pole, *a long stick.*
poll, *a list of votes.*
peak, *the summit.*
pique, *spite.*
quartz, *a mineral.*
quarts, *measures.*
quire, *twenty-four sheets.*
choir, *body of singers.*
ruff, *part of a dress.*
rough, *uneven.*
red, *a color.*
read, *did read.*
read, *to peruse.*
reed, *a hollow stalk.*

XXXII.

You cannot pare a green pear with an old pair of scissors. Quartz crystals are found in mines and quarries. We use two quarts of milk every day. The choir sang a hymn. Twenty-four sheets of paper make a quire, and twenty quires make a ream.

XXXIII.

res'i dence	va'ri ous	hop'per
op'er a ted	in ter'nal	thor'ough
fre'quent ly	proc'ess	con struc'tion
ex am'in ing	re volve'	un u'su al ly

XXXIV.

Not far from his grandmother's residence there was a windmill which operated on a new plan. Isaac was in the habit of going thither frequently, and would spend whole hours in examining its various parts. While the mill was at rest, he pried into its internal machinery.

XXXV.

When its broad sails were set in motion by the wind, he watched the process by which the mill-stones were made to revolve and crush the grain that was put into the hopper. After gaining a thorough knowledge of its construction, he was observed to be unusually busy with his tools.

XXXVI.

It was not long before everybody knew what Isaac had been about. He had made a model of the windmill. Though very small, yet every part of the mill and its machinery was complete. Its little sails were neatly made of linen, and whirled round very swiftly when the mill was placed in a draught of air. And, what was most curious, if a handful of wheat were put into the little hopper, it would soon be changed into snow-white flour.

XXXVII.

road, *way.*
rode, *did ride.*
rays, *beams of light.*
raise, *to lift up.*
raze, *to pull down.*
route, *road.*
root, *part of a plant.*
rain, *condensed vapor.*
rein, *part of a bridle.*
reign, *to rule.*
sail, *part of a ship.*
sale, *act of selling.*
seem, *to appear.*
seam, *a line of sewing.*
see, *to perceive by the eye.*
sea, *the ocean.*
scene, *a view.*
seine, *a fishing net.*
scull, *a short oar.*
skull, *bone of the head.*

XXXVIII.

sole, *bottom of the foot.*
soul, *the spirit.*
sew, *to join with needle and thread.*
sow, *to scatter seed.*
stake, *a post.*
steak, *piece of beef.*
stare, *to gaze.*
stair, *flight of steps.*
steal, *to take by theft.*
steel, *metal made from iron.*
stile, *steps over a fence.*
style, *fashion.*
some, *a part.*
sum, *amount.*
son, *a male child.*
sun, *source of light.*
sweet, *pleasant.*
suite, *a set, as of rooms.*
slay, *to kill.*
sleigh, *vehicle on runners.*

XXXIX.

We rode several miles along a beautiful road in the country. The enemy captured the city and razed it to the ground. Route is often pronounced wrongly. The roots of a tree take up the rain that goes into the earth, and send it to all the parts of the tree. Steel is made by heating charcoal and iron together.

XL.

en chant'ed	de fi'cien cy	re spect'a ble
for got'ten	min'i a ture	ap pear'ance
foun da'tion	hap'pened	char'ac ter
con sid'er	ap point'ed	sus pect'ed

XLI.

Isaac's playmates were enchanted with his new windmill. They thought that nothing so pretty and so wonderful had ever been seen in the whole world. "But, Isaac," said one of them, "you have forgotten one thing that belongs to a mill." "What is that?" asked Isaac; for he supposed that he had forgotten nothing.

XLII.

"Why, where is the miller?" said his friend. "That is true, — I must look out for one," said Isaac; and he set himself to consider how the deficiency might be supplied. He might easily have made the miniature figure of a man; but then it would not have been able to move about and perform the duties of a miller.

XLIII.

It so happened, however, that a mouse had just been caught in a trap; and, as no other miller could be found, Mr. Mouse was appointed to that important office. The new miller made a very respectable appearance in his dark-gray coat. To be sure, he had not a good character for honesty, and was suspected of sometimes stealing a portion of the grain that was given him to grind.

XLIV.

tale, *a story.*
tail, *extremity.*
tear, *water from the eye.*
tier, *a row of seats.*
tare, *a weed.*
tear, *to rend.*
time, *season.*
thyme, *an aromatic herb.*
there, *in that place.*
their, *belonging to them.*
toe, *part of the foot.*
tow, *to draw by a rope.*
to, *towards.*
too, *also.*
two, *a couple.*
tacks, *small nails.*
tax, *an assessment.*
vale, *a valley.*
veil, *a covering.*
vice, *crime.*
vise, *instrument for holding.*

XLV.

vain, *proud.*
vane, *a weather-cock.*
vein, *a blood vessel.*
waste, *to squander.*
waist, *middle of the body.*
wait, *to remain.*
weight, *heaviness.*
ware, *goods.*
wear, *to carry on the body.*
way, *a road.*
weigh, *to find the weight.*
weak, *feeble.*
week, *seven days.*
write, *to form letters.*
rite, *a ceremony.*
right, *correct.*
wright, *a workman.*
ring, *a small circle.*
wring, *to twist.*
wood, *timber.*
would, *past tense of will.*

XLVI.

Do not waste your time in school. It is not right to write carelessly. If you tear your clothes, they will wear out more quickly. We have thyme in our garden. A carpenter uses a vise to hold pieces of wood. It is never too late to learn.

XLVII.

the′o ry	de struc′tion	mis′chief
man′u script	o′pened	sen′tenced
con tain′ing	per ceived′	im me′di ate
dis cov′er ies	re duced′	ex claimed′

XLVIII.

One day, when Newton was fifty years old, and had been hard at work more than twenty years studying the theory of light, he went out of his chamber, leaving his little dog Diamond asleep before the fire. On the table lay a heap of manuscript papers, containing all the discoveries which Newton had made during those twenty years.

XLIX.

When his master was gone, up rose little Diamond, jumped upon the table, and overturned the lighted candle. The papers immediately caught fire. Just as the destruction was completed, Newton opened the chamber door, and perceived that the labors of twenty years were reduced to a heap of ashes.

L.

There stood little Diamond, the author of all the mischief. Almost any other man would have sentenced the dog to immediate death. But Newton patted him on the head with his usual kindness, although grief was at his heart; "O! Diamond, Diamond," exclaimed he, "thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done." — HAWTHORNE.

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND.

LI.

a loud′, *loudly.*
al lowed′, *permitted.*
al′tar, *part of a church.*
al′ter, *to change.*
bri′dle, *part of a harness.*
bri′dal, *belonging to a bride.*
bar′on, *a title.*
bar′ren, *desolate.*
boy, *a lad.*
buoy, *a float.*
cap′i tol, *a state building.*
cap′i tal, *chief city.*
chol′er, *anger.*
col′lar, *part of the dress.*
coun′sel, *to advise.*
coun′cil, *an assembly.*
coun′sel or, *an adviser.*
coun′cil or, *member of council.*
cur′rant, *a small fruit.*
cur′rent, *course of a stream.*

LII.

car′at, *a small weight.*
car′rot, *a vegetable.*
cym′bal, *instrument of music.*
sym′bol, *a sign.*
com mand′, *to order.*
com mend′, *to praise.*
ce′re al, *relating to grain.*
se′ri al, *periodical.*
cous′in, *a relation.*
coz′en, *to cheat.*
con′cert, *musical entertainment.*
con′sort, *a companion.*
cor′al, *shell of small animal.*
cor′ral, *a cattle yard.*
com′ple ment, *full amount.*
com′pli ment, *praise.*
du′al, *relating to two.*
du′el, *fight between two.*
de sert′, *to run away from.*
des sert′, *last part of a meal.*

LIII.

Scholars are not allowed to speak aloud. The boy rowed out to the buoy. The capitol is the building in which the legislature meets. Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed in carats. The magazines contain serial stories. The dessert is served near the close of dinner.

LIV.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night —
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
Ring out the old, ring in the new —
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

— TENNYSON.

LV.

sere	wail′ing	rab′bit's
wren	mead′ows	gloom′y
tread	hol′lows	ed′dy ing
shrubs	au′tumn	mel′an chol y

LVI.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the autumn leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust, and to the rabbit's tread.
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the gloomy day. — BRYANT.

LVII.

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the children's hour.

— LONGFELLOW.

LVIII.

gam'ble, *to play for money.*
gam'bol, *to sport.*
i'dle, *lazy.*
i'dol, *object of worship.*
i'dyl, *a poem.*
ker'nel, *inside of a nut.*
col'onel, *commander of a regiment.*
les'sen, *to diminish.*
les'son, *something to learn.*
li'ar, *an untruthful person.*
lyre, *musical instrument.*
lean, *thin in flesh.*
lien, *a legal claim.*
man'ner, *way.*
man'or, *an estate.*
med'al, *coin-shaped metal.*
med'dle, *to interfere.*
met'al, *heavy, opaque body.*
met'tle, *courage.*
min'er, *laborer in a mine.*
mi'nor, *person under age.*

LIX.

mis'sal, *a mass-book.*
mis'sile, *something thrown.*
pal'ate, *part of the mouth.*
pal'let, *a small bed.*
pal'ette, *painter's color-board.*
ped'al, *a lever moved by the foot.*
ped'dle, *to sell.*
pis'til, *part of a flower.*
pis'tol, *a weapon.*
pum'ice, *volcanic rock.*
pom'ace, *crushed apples.*
pend'ant, *an ear-ring.*
pend'ent, *hanging down.*
prin'ci pal, *chief.*
prin'ci ple, *rule of action.*
prof'it, *gain.*
proph'et, *one who predicts.*
sta'tion a ry, *standing still.*
sta'tion er y, *paper, pens, etc.*
ta'per, *a small candle.*
ta'pir, *a quadruped.*

LX.

Do not meddle with what does not concern you. Iron, lead, and copper are metals. The head of a school is called the principal. Pumice stone is usually found near volcanoes. Cider is made by grinding apples into pomace, and afterwards pressing the juice from it.

LXI.

builds	cas′tles	build′er's	pal′a ces
great	cit′ies	church′es	wher ev′er
work	arch′es	ev′er y	mon′u ments

LXII.

Man builds his castles fair and high
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

LXIII.

maid′en	sol′dier	what e′er′
min′strel	farm′er	mer′ri ly
sail′or	hunts′man	mar′ry ing

LXIV.

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without a fear;
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all. — LELAND.

WORDS LIABLE TO BE CONFOUNDED.

LXV.

ac cept′, *to receive.*
ex cept′, *to leave out.*
ac cede′, *to agree to.*
ex ceed′, *to go beyond.*
af fect′, *to act upon.*
ef fect′, *to accomplish.*
ad di′tion, *process of adding.*
e di′tion, *publication.*
ad vice′, *counsel.*
ad vise′, *to counsel.*
as say′, *to test metals.*
es say′, *to try.*
bal′lad, *a song.*
bal′lot, *a vote.*
close, *to shut.*
clothes, *articles of dress.*
cen′tu ry, *hundred years.*
sen′try, *a sentinel.*
cel′e ry, *a vegetable.*
sal′a ry, *wages.*

LXVI.

de scent′, *a going down.*
dis sent′, *to disagree.*
de cease′, *death.*
dis ease′, *sickness.*
e lic′it, *to draw out.*
il lic′it, *unlawful.*
em′i nent, *distinguished.*
im′mi nent, *threatening.*
e lude′, *to escape from.*
al lude′, *to refer to.*
e rup′tion, *a bursting forth.*
ir rup′tion, *an invasion.*
em′i grate, *to leave.*
im′mi grate, *to move into.*
ex′er cise, *to use.*
ex′or cise, *to drive away.*
form′al ly, *in proper form.*
for′mer ly, *in previous time.*
gla′cier, *an ice field.*
gla′zier, *a glass setter.*

LXVII.

I should advise you not to accede to the proposal. America was discovered in the fifteenth century. Many eminent men formerly emigrated from England to America. There have been many eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. The descent of the mountain is very steep.

LXVIII.

weath'er	a gainst'	a part'ment
sur prised'	up'right	pres'ent
men'tioned	nec'es sa ry	sub sist'ence

LXIX.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S RAFT.

When I awoke it was broad day, the weather clear, and the storm abated, so that the sea did not rage and swell as before; but that which surprised me most was, that the ship was lifted off in the night from the sand where she lay, by the swelling of the tide, and was driven up almost as far as the rock which I first mentioned, where I had been so bruised by dashing against it.

LXX.

This being within about a mile from the shore where I was, and the ship seeming to stand upright still, I wished myself on board, that, at least, I might save some necessary things for my use. When I came down from my apartment in the tree, I looked about me again, and the first thing I found was the boat, which lay as the wind and sea had tossed her, up upon the land, about two miles on my right hand.

LXXI.

I walked as far as I could upon the shore to get to her, but found a neck or inlet of water between me and the boat, which was about a half a mile broad; so I came back for the present, being more intent upon getting at the ship, where I hoped to find something for my present subsistence.

LXXII.

in gĕn′ ious, *skillful.*
in ĕn′u ous, *honest.*
jest′er, *one who jests.*
ges′ture, *action.*
lin′i ment, *liquid ointment.*
lin′e a ment, *a feature.*
lose, *to suffer loss.*
loose, *to untie.*
pas′tor, *a minister.*
pas′ture, *a field for cattle.*
pres′ence, *nearness.*
pres′ents, *gifts.*
proph′e cy, *a prediction.*
proph′e sy, *to predict.*
pop′u lace, *common people.*
pop′u lous, *full of people.*
pop′lar, *kind of tree.*
pop′u lar, *agreeable.*
prec′e dent, *an example.*
pre ced′ence, *superiority.*
pres′i dent, *chief magistrate.*

LXXIII.

par ti′tion, *division.*
pe ti′tion, *a request.*
rel′ic, *a memorial.*
rel′ict, *a widow.*
stat′ue, *an image.*
stat′ure, *height.*
stat′ute, *a law.*
sur′plus, *the remainder.*
sur′plice, *clergyman's robe.*
sculp′tor, *carver of figures.*
sculp′ture, *art of carving.*
se′ries, *a succession.*
se′ri ous, *solemn.*
spe′cies, *a kind.*
spe′cious, *plausible.*
track, *a footstep.*
tract, *a region.*
ten′or, *part in music.*
ten′ure, *a holding of land.*
ve rac′i ty, *truthfulness.*
vo rac′i ty, *greediness.*

LXXIV.

An ingenious workman often becomes a great inventor. The messengers brought their presents into the presence of the king. There are many fine statues in the Park. Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit to his stature?

LXXV.

dif'fi cul ty	bis'cuit	re solved'
pro vis'ions	fur'nish	man'age
o'ver board	un touched'	to geth'er

LXXVI.

When I came to the ship, my difficulty was still greater to know how to get on board, for as she lay aground, and high out of the water, there was nothing within my reach to lay hold of. I swam round her twice, and the second time I spied a small piece of rope hanging down by the fore-chains so low that I got hold of it, and by its help got up in the forecastle of the ship.

LXXVII.

I found that all the ship's provisions were dry and untouched by the water; and, being very well disposed to eat, I went to the bread-room and filled my pockets with biscuit, and ate it as I went about other things, for I had no time to lose. Now I wanted nothing but a boat to furnish myself with many things which I foresaw would be very necessary to me.

LXXVIII.

We had several spare yards and a spare topmast or two in the ship. I resolved to fall to work with these, and flung as many of them overboard as I could manage for their weight. When this was done I tied four of them together in the form of a raft. Laying short pieces of plank upon them, I found that the raft was not able to bear any great weight, the pieces being too light.

NOUNS DISTINGUISHED FROM VERBS OR ADJECTIVES BY ACCENT.

LXXIX.

ab'stract, *a summary.*
ab stract', *to take away from.*
Au'gust, *a month.*
au gust', *grand.*
com'pact, *agreement.*
com pact', *solid.*
con'duct, *behavior.*
con duct', *to lead.*
con'trast, *difference.*
con trast', *to compare.*
con'tract, *a bargain.*
con tract', *to draw together.*
con'vict, *one guilty of crime.*
con vict', *to prove guilty.*
des'ert, *a wilderness.*
de sert', *to forsake.*
fre'quent, *often.*
fre quent', *to visit often.*
in'cense, *perfume.*
in cense', *to enrage.*

LXXX.

in'va lid, *a sick person.*
in val'id, *of no force.*
min'ute, *sixty seconds.*
mi nute', *very small.*
ob'ject, *purpose.*
ob ject', *to oppose.*
proj'ect, *a scheme.*
pro ject', *to extend.*
prod'uce, *what is raised.*
pro duce', *to bring forth.*
prog'ress, *advancement.*
pro gress', *to go forward.*
ref'use, *worthless remains.*
re fuse', *to reject.*
sub'ject, *a topic.*
sub ject', *to place under.*
sur'vey, *a view.*
sur vey', *to view.*
trans'fer, *a removal.*
trans fer', *to remove.*

LXXXI.

The month of August was named for Cæsar Augustus, a Roman emperor. The soldiers advanced to the attack in a compact body. The soil produces grain, vegetables, and fruits. The invalid refused the offer of assistance. A second is a very minute portion of time.

LXXXII.

en cour'aged	emp'tied	val'u a ble
oc ca'sion	low'ered	gen'er al
rea'son a ble	search'ing	am mu ni'tion

LXXXIII.

So I went to work, and with the carpenter's saw I cut a spare topmast into three lengths, and added them to my raft with a great deal of labor and pains. But hope of furnishing myself with necessaries encouraged me to go beyond what I should have been able to do upon another occasion.

LXXXIV.

My raft was now strong enough to bear any reasonable weight. My next care was what to load it with, and how to preserve what I laid upon it from the surf of the sea. I first laid all the planks or boards upon it that I could get. Then I brought three of the seamen's chests, which I had broken open and emptied, and lowered them down upon my raft. The first of these I filled with provisions.

LXXXV.

It was after long searching that I found out the carpenter's chest, which was indeed a very useful prize to me, and much more valuable than a ship-load of gold would have been at that time. I got it down to my raft without losing time to look into it, for I knew in general what it contained. My next care was for some ammunition and arms. In the great cabin I secured two good fowling-pieces, and two pistols, with some powder horns, a small bag of shot, and two old rusty swords.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

LXXXVI.		LXXXVII.	
Mis'ter,	Mr.	Noon,	M.
Mis'tress,	Mrs.	Fore'noon,	A. M.
Doc'tor,	Dr.	Af'ter noon,	P. M.
Lieu ten'ant,	Lieut.	Last month,	ult.
Cap'tain,	Capt.	This month,	inst.
Ma'jor,	Maj.	Next month,	prox.
Colo'nel,	Col.	Dit'to,	do.
Gen'er al,	Gen.	Num'ber,	No.
Gov'ern or,	Gov.	An'swer,	Ans.
Gen'tle men,	Messrs.	Post'script,	P. S.

LXXXVIII.

I knew there were three barrels of powder on the ship, and with much search I found them, two of them dry and good, but the third had taken water. Those two I got to my raft with the arms. And now I thought myself pretty well freighted, and began to think how I should get to shore with them, having neither sail, oar, nor rudder, and the least capful of wind would have overset all my navigation.

LXXXIX.

I had three encouragements: a smooth, calm sea, the tide rising and setting into the shore, and what little wind there was blew me towards the land. Thus, having found two or three broken oars belonging to the boat, and, besides the tools which were in the chest, two saws, an ax, and a hammer, with this cargo I put to sea.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

XC.		XCI.	
Es quire′,	Esq.	Com′pa ny,	Co.
Hon′or a ble,	Hon.	Debt′or,	Dr.
Rev′er end,	Rev.	Cred′it or,	Cr.
At tor′ney,	Atty.	Ac count′,	Acct.
Su per in tend′ent,	Supt.	A mount′,	Amt.
Take no′tice,	N. B.	Re ceived′,	Rec^{d}.
An′no Dom′i ni,	A. D.	Pay′ment,	Pay^{t}.
Be fore′ Christ,	B. C.	Post Of′fice,	P. O.
Vol′ume,	Vol.	Rail′road,	R. R.
Man′u script,	MS.	Mer′chan dise,	Mdse.

XCII.

For a mile or two my raft went very well, only that I found it drive a little distant from the place where I had landed before, by which I perceived that there was some indraft of the water, and consequently I hoped to find some creek or river there, which I might make use of as a port to get to land with my cargo.

XCIII.

As I imagined, so it was. There appeared before me a little opening of the land, and I found a strong current of the tide setting into it, so I guided my raft as well as I could to keep it in the middle of the stream. But here I had almost suffered a second shipwreck. Knowing nothing of the coast, one end of my raft ran aground on a shoal, and not being aground at the other end, my cargo had nearly slipped off and so fallen in the water.

XCIV.	XCV.	XCVI.
mov'a ble	prob'a ble	reg'u lar
ca'pa ble	suit'a ble	cus'tom er
pass'a ble	laugh'a ble	cor'o ner
poss'i ble	peace'a ble	me'te or
hor'ri ble	rea'son a ble	glob'u lar
cred'i ble	fa'vor a ble	an'ces tor
sen'si ble	mis'er a ble	mon'i tor
vis'i ble	nav'i ga ble	sin'gu lar
ter'ri ble	in del'i ble	mes'sen ger
for'ci ble	con tempt'i ble	suc ces'sor
leg'i ble	im pos'si ble	bach'e lor

XCVII.

I did my utmost, by setting my back against the chests, to keep them in their places, but could not thrust off the raft with all my strength. I stood thus, holding up the chests with all my might, near half an hour, in which time the rising of the water brought me a little more upon a level. A little after, my raft floated again, and I thrust her off with the oar I had into the channel.

XCVIII.

Then, driving up higher, I at length found myself in the mouth of a little river, with land on both sides, and a strong current running up. I looked on both sides for a proper place to get to shore, and at length spied one on the right bank of the creek, to which I guided my raft, and at last got so near that I could thrust her directly in.

XCIX.	C.	CI.
anx'ious	am bi'tious	por'ous
gra'cious	sus pi'cious	fi'brous
gor'geous	ju di'cious	mon'strous
pre'cious	de li'cious	en'vi ous
vi'cious	vex a'tious	pit'e ous
lus'cious	nu tri'tious	cov'et ous
con'scious	in fec'tious	ma li'cious
griev'ous	sa ga'cious	cour'te ous
right'eous	fe ro'cious	con ta'gious
re li'gious	con sci en'tious	au da'cious
fic ti'tious	ri dic'u lous	cour a'geous
mis'chie vous	mis cel la'ne ous	av a ri'cious

CII.

But here I nearly dipped all my cargo in the sea again; for that shore lying pretty steep, there was no place to land. All that I could do was to wait till the tide was at the highest, keeping my raft with my oar like an anchor, near a flat piece of ground, which I expected the water would flow over; and so it did.

CIII.

As soon as I found water enough, I thrust the raft upon the flat piece of ground, and then fastened her by sticking my two broken oars into the ground, — one on one side near one end, and one on the other side near the other end. Thus I lay till the water ebbed away, and left my raft and all my cargo safe on shore. — DEFOE.

CIV.	CV.	CVI.
sen'tence	el'o quence	dis'tance
non'sense	au'di ence	in'stance
ex pense'	in'no cence	griev'ance
dis pense'	in'flu ence.	fra'grance
com mence'	rec'om pense	nui'sance
con'fi dence	prov'i dence	ven'geance
dif'fi dence	con ven'ience	sub'stance
em'i nence	ex pe'ri ence	re sist'ance
prom'i nence	in tel'li gence	ad mit'tance
con'se quence	rem i nis'cence	re mit'tance

CVII.

TERMS USED IN GRAMMAR.

syn'tax	sub'ject	de clen'sion
pros'o dy	pred'i cate	con ju ga'tion
or thog'ra phy	ob jec'tive	in dic'a tive
et y mol'o gy	pos sess'ive	po ten'tial
mas'cu line	nom'i na tive	sub junc'tive
fem'i nine	com par' i son	im per'a tive
prep o si'tion	aux il'ia ry	in fin'i tive

CVIII.

EXERCISE.

Had not exercise been absolutely necessary for our well-being, nature would not have made the body so proper for it, by giving such an activity to the limbs, and such a pliancy to every part, as necessarily produce those compressions, extensions, contortions, and all other kinds of motions that are necessary for the preservation of such a system of tubes and glands as has been before mentioned.

NAMES OF STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

CIX.		CX.	
Al a ba'ma,	Ala.	Kan'sas,	Kan.
Ar'kan sas,	Ark.	Ken tuck'y,	Ky.
Cal i for'ni a,	Cal.	Lou i si a'na,	La.
Col o ra'do,	Col.	Maine,	Me.
Con nect'i cut,	Conn.	Ma'ry land,	Md.
Del'a ware,	Del.	Mas sa chu'setts,	Mass.
Flor'i da,	Fla.	Mich'i gan,	Mich.
Geor'gi a,	Ga.	Min ne so'ta,	Minn.
I'da ho,	Ida.	Mis sis sip'pi,	Miss.
Il li nois',	Ill.	Mis sou'ri,	Mo.
In di an'a,	Ind.	Mon ta'na,	Mont.
I'o wa,	Ia.	Ne bras'ka,	Neb.

CXI.

VARIOUS KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

vil'la	mosque	ca the'dral
cot'tage	man'sion	syn'a gogue
cab'in	pal'ace	hos'pi tal
found'ry	cap'i tol	dor'mi to ry
the'a ter	brew'er y	in firm'a ry
ware'house	fac'to ry	el'e va tor

CXII.

And that we might not want inducements to engage us in such an exercise of the body as is proper for its welfare, it is so ordered that nothing valuable can be procured without it. Not to mention riches and honor, even food and raiment are not to be come at without the toil of the hands and sweat of the brows. Providence furnishes materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves.

NAMES OF STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

CXIII.

New Hamp'shire,	N. H.
New Jer'sey,	N. J.
Ne va'da,	Nev.
New York',	N. Y.
North Car o li'na,	N. C.
North Da ko'ta,	N. D.
O hi'o,	O.
Or'e gon,	Ore.
Penn syl va'ni a,	Pa.
Rhode Is'land,	R. I.
South Car o li'na,	S. C.

CXIV.

South Da ko'ta,	S. D.
Ten nes see',	Tenn.
Tex'as,	Tex.
Utah,	Utah.
Ver mont',	Vt.
Vir gin'i a,	Va.
Wash'ing ton,	Wash.
Wis con'sin,	Wis.
West Vir gin'i a,	W. Va.
Wy o'ming,	Wyo.
U ni'ted States,	U. S.

CXV.

TERMS USED IN MECHANICS.

lathe	pul'ley	en'gine	steam'-gauge
crane	swiv'el	pis'ton	safe'ty-valve
ax'le	der'rick	wind'lass	driv'ing-wheel
flange	tack'le	gov'ern or	throt'tle-valve
le'ver	gear'ing	con dens'er	cold'-chis el

CXVI.

The earth must be worked before it gives its increase; and when it is forced into its several products, how many hands must they pass through before they are fit for use! Manufactures, trade, and agriculture naturally employ a large part of the human race; and as for those who are not obliged to labor, by the condition in which they are born, they are more miserable than the rest of mankind, unless they indulge themselves in that voluntary labor which goes by the name of exercise.

REVIEW WORDS.

CXVII.	CXVIII.	CXIX.	CXX.
heir	gi'ant	cu'ri ous	in ge nu'i ty
aisle	bur'y	ar'chi tect	me chan'i cal
baize	vil'lage	ex am'ine	ma hog'a ny
beau	thor'ough	char'ac ter	de fi'cien cy
belle	proc'ess	prin'ci pal	sta'tion a ry
hymn	fig'ure	mer'ri ly	nec'es sa ry
corps	mis'chief	cen'tu ry	in gen'ious
casque	sen'tence	sal'a ry	dif'fi cul ty
cruise	bar'ren	proph'e cy	val'u a ble
scent	chol'er	pe ti'tion	rea'son a ble
feint	cur'rent	in'va lid	nav i ga'tion
draught	sym'bol	as sist'ance	ac tiv'i ty
frieze	per ceive'	en cour'age	pres er va'tion
hoard	mead'ows	oc ca'sion	ma te'ri als
knight	colo'nel	im ag'ine	ag'ri cul ture
maize	pum'ice	ex'er cise	nat'u ral ly
kiln	gla'cier	ex ten'sion	mis'er a ble
quartz	dis ease'	con tor'tion	vol'un ta ry
rough	man'age	per se vere'	nec es sa'ri ly
choir	prog'ress	prov'i dence	ab'so lute ly
route	sur vey'	sev'er al	in tel'li gence
scene	freight'ed	syn'a gogue	con ven'ience
suite	fas'tened	hos'pi tal	ex pe'ri ence
sleigh	rai'ment	ca the'dral	av a ri'cious
waste	pro duce'	in duce'ment	con sci en'tious

REVIEW WORDS.

CXXI.	CXXII.	CXXIII.	CXXIV.
guy	a'gent	sud'den	gi gan'tic
guide	an chor	pen sion	ad van tage
skein	cit ies	tour ist	in sur ance
chasm	cas tles	ze nith	de ceit ful
chance	stat ue	syr inge	un cer tain
mourn	spe cies	plum age	suf fi cient
borne	pal ace	wrist let	quo ta tion
gauge	pul ley	drain age	am bi tious
clique	syn tax	war rant	vex a tious
sieve	se ries	mes sage	sus pi cious
shriek	der rick	col lege	as sess ment
yearn	cot tage	prac tice	as sign ment
square	bis cuit	jeal ous	yes'ter day
chaise	pre cious	mar tyr	syl la ble
guess	gra cious	del uge	suit a ble
guest	nui sance	col umn	coun ter feit
gneiss	ven geance	hy phen	av a lanche
glimpse	pres ence	cy press	an thra cite
shears	proph et	ab sence	am e thyst
learn	stir ring	es sence	sov er eign
haunt	mar tial	ges ture	au to graph
rhyme	con scious	gran ite	man li ness
scythe	lus cious	gran deur	pan to mime
height	gor geous	laugh ter	rheu ma tism
mosque	pleas ure	lan guage	bank rupt cy

PART V.

I.

It is a common belief that the coming on of early frosts heightens the beauty of autumn. This is a mistake, at least so far as relates to certain regions. Frosts may intensify the colors and bring all the different kinds of foliage to a consummation at the same time, like the multiform deaths upon a battle-field; but the slaughter is too vast and general to be particularized and to produce its full effect upon the mind.

II.

be lief′	re′gions	dif′fer ent
height′ens	slaugh′ter	con sum ma′tion
beau′ty	in ten′si fy	par tic′u lar ize

III.

This autumn was not marred by any fierce aggressions. It was only a twilight of the year; a slow retreat like approaching old age, bracing while undermining a ripened but healthy constitution. The trees never wore such regalia, never wore it so long. The sap, slowly retiring from the margin of the leaves, concentrated its strength in the heart of them, and took a stand there, hanging out its green banners in defiance of the variegated ones of the besieger.

IV.

ag gres′sions	re ga′li a	mar′gin
un der min′ing	de fi′ance	ban′ners
con sti tu′tion	be sieg′er	au′tumn
con′cen tra ted	va′ri e ga ted	brac′ing

V.

There is not a shade of color in the rainbow that was not represented there. The leaves might have been winged creatures in flocks pluming their myriad-tinted feathers for a flight to the land of perpetual summer. The straw color of the beech was never so pale, the oak never so russet, the ash never so purple, the pepperidge never so crimson, the maple never so vermilion at the tips of the boughs, so deep green near the trunk.

VI.

rep re sent'ed	crea'tures	col'or
per pet'u al	myr'i ad	rus'set
pep'per idge	feath'ers	tint'ed
ver mil'ion	rain'bow	plum'ing

VII.

Not in countless multitudes, as at other times, but one by one, these bright creatures relaxed their hold of the twig and came fluttering slowly down, alighting upon our shoulders as we walked slowly or stood watching them. They lingered into the Indian summer, enlivening its haze through the dreamy day and hovering throughout the night, as it slept on the last year's leaves.

VIII.

count'less	lin'gered	en liv'en ing
re laxed'	dream'y	flut'ter ing
shoul'ders	watch'ing	hov'er ing
mul'ti tudes	In'dian	a light'ing

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Rule I. — Words ending in *e* usually drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

IX.		X.	
rogue	rogu'ish	re'move	re mov'al
guide	guid'ance	be have'	be hav'ior
clothe	cloth'ing	se vere'	se ver'i ty
grieve	griev'ance	val'ue	val'u a ble
move	mov'a ble	ad mire'	ad'mir a ble
nerve	nerv'ous	se cure'	se cur'i ty
force	for'ci ble	fa tigue'	fa tigu'ing
sphere	spher'i cal	ob serve'	ob serv'ance
cure	cur'a ble	de sire'	de sir'a ble
crime	crim'i nal	re verse'	re vers'i ble

Note 1. — Words ending in *ce* or *ge* usually retain the *e* before the suffixes *able* and *ous*.

Note 2. — Final *e* is sometimes retained to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to preserve the identity of a word.

XI.	XII.	XIII.
peace	charge	dye
peace'a ble	charge'a ble	dye'ing
change	cour'age	hoe
change'a ble	cour a'geous	hoe'ing
no'tice	out'rage	shoe
no'tice a ble	out ra'geous	shoe'ing
serv'ice	um'brage	tinge
serv'ice a ble	um bra'geous	tinge'ing
man'age	ad van'tage	singe
man'age a ble	ad van ta'geous	singe'ing

Rule II. — Final *y*, preceded by a consonant, is usually changed into *i*, before all suffixes except those beginning with *i*.

XIV.	XV.	XVI.
glo'ry	bus'y	mer'ry
glo'ri ous	bus'i ness	plen'ty
fu'ry	bur'y	boun'ty
fu'ri ous	bur'i al	hun'gry
read'y	hap'py	car'ry
read'i ly	hap'pi ness	stud'y
stead'y	fan'cy	lone'ly
stead'i ly	fan'ci ful	weight'y
heav'y	par'ty	vic'to ry
heav'i ly	par'tial	sat'is fy
an'gry	beau'ty	jus'ti fy
an'gri ly	beau'ti ful	har'mo ny

Rule III. — Final *y*, preceded by a vowel, is usually retained before a suffix.

XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.
de cay'	jour'ney	en joy'ing
de cay'ing	jour'ney ing	es'say ist
al lay'	sur vey'	de stroy'er
al lay'ing	sur vey'or	EXCEPTIONS.
dis may'	sur vey'ing	lain
dis mayed'	con vey'	slain
be tray'	con vey'ing	said
be tray'al	con vey'ance	paid
por tray'	an noy'	dai'ly
por tray'al	an noy'ance	por'trait

Rule IV. — Words of one syllable and others accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, except when the addition of the suffix throws the accent nearer the beginning of the word.

XX.	XXI.	XXII.
be gin′	stopped	pre fer′
be gin′ning	stop′page	pref′er ence
for got′	wrap′per	re fer′
for got′ten	wrap′ping	ref′er ence
con trol′	beg′gar	de fer′
con trol′ling	wed′ding	def′er ence
re gret′	swim′mer	in fer′
re gret′ted	blot′ting	in′fer ence
com pel′	chat′ting	con fer′
com pel′ling	spot′ted	con′fer ence
re bel′	shop′ping	e quip′
re bel′lion	shrub′ber y	eq′ui page

XXIII.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

in stĕad′	i dē′a	lic′o rice
ŏf′fice	lē′ni ent	in′ter est
fi nănce′	mem′o ry	in′ter est ing
mus tăche′	nă′tion al	mas′cu lĭne
quī′nīne	pā′tri ot	med′i cine
pre tense′	ră′tion al	mer′can tĭle
sur prise′	reg′u lar	ĭs′o la ted
con′strue	fĭ nan′cial	hy poc′ri sy

Rule V. — Words accented on the first syllable, ending with a consonant preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant before a suffix.

XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.
car'pet	chis'el	ren'der
car'pet ing	chis'eled	ri'val
of'fer	trav'el	lev'el
of'fer ing	trav'el er	lim'it
dif'fer	trav'el ing	shiv'er
dif'fer ence	jew'el	gos'sip
suf'fer	jew'el er	pock'et
suf'fer ing	jew'eled	cred'it
mer'it	tun'nel	e'qual
mer'it ed	tun'nel ing	mar'vel
wan'der	mar'shal	mod'el
wan'der ing	mar'shal ing	pen'cil
per'il	coun'sel	rav'el
per'il ous	coun'sel or	tas'sel
cov'et ous	coun'sel ing	quar'rel

XXVII.

TERMS USED IN ARCHITECTURE.

ga'ble	cu'po la	Dor'ic
col'umn	ro tun'da	Goth'ic
cor'nice	pyr'a mid	Tus'can
pil'lar	ves'ti bule	I on'ic
fa çade'	ped'es tal	Co rin'thi an
dor'mer	por'ti co	min'a ret
ar cade'	bal'co ny	bal'us trade

XXVIII.

Icebergs result from the frozen rivers or glaciers which descend from snow-covered mountains and continually push forward through the ravines to the sea. Huge fragments are broken off by the waves and float away in whatever direction the tides, winds, or currents direct. Along the upper shores of Greenland these glaciers are numerous, and the icebergs which appear in the Atlantic nearly all come from them.

XXIX.

ice'bergs	ra vines'	di rec'tion
de scend'	frag'ments	nu'mer ous
for'ward	cur'rents	At lan'tic
gla'ciers	Green'land	con tin'u al ly

XXX.

Icebergs are much more numerous off the New England coast during June and July than at any other season. In mid-winter, they are securely locked in Baffin's Bay or the polar ocean, by wide expanses of firm field ice, for the season of unrelenting frost lasts from eight to ten months there. But when warm weather does begin, it comes with a suddenness and power unknown in low latitudes. The ice breaks up with astonishing rapidity, and the bergs, which from their compact nature, melt very slowly, drift southwards in vast numbers.

XXXI.

se cure'ly	po'lar	sud'den ness
ex pans'es	un known'	lat'i tudes
un re lent'ing	ra pid'i ty	as ton'ish ing

Nouns ending in *ion*. When added to verbs, this suffix forms nouns denoting action.

XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.
con fu'sion	pos ses'sion	cre a'tion
po si tion	ad mis sion	e mo tion
ex cur sion	dis cus sion	ex plo sion
in cis ion	suc ces sion	pro fes sion
ex ten sion	pre cis ion	con vul sion
sug ges tion	at ten tion	con clu sion
quo ta tion	pro ces sion	con vic tion
di ges tion	se ces sion	dis tinc tion
tra di tion	ex e cu'tion	in ven tion
tran si tion	ev o lu tion	trans gres sion
tax a tion	con tri bu tion	ob li ga'tion
dis cre tion	ac qui si tion	in tro duc'tion

XXXV.

TERMS USED IN BOTANY.

pet'al	sta'men	pet'i ole
pis til	stig ma	an'nu al
pol len	leaf let	per en'ni al
an ther	mid rib	ex ot'ic
ca lyx	co rol'la	de cid'u ous

XXXVI.

WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED.

in quir'y	e ner'vate	cal li'o pe
as pir'ant	ho ri'zon	dec li na'tion
ab do'men	op po'nent	an ni'hi late
mu se'um	va ga'ry	te leg'ra phy
ac cli'mate	pre ced'ence	pho tog'ra pher

XXXVII.

MIMICRY IN MOTHS.

I was much surprised one day to see a large insect come from above the olive trees overhead, with the wild dashing flight of the larger moths. Attracted, apparently, by the sheltered and sunny recess in which I was sitting, and by the scarlet geraniums which were in full flower in it, the moth darted downward, and after a little hovering, settled suddenly on the bare ground underneath a geranium plant. I then saw that it was a very handsome species, with an elaborate pattern of light and dark chocolate browns. But the margins of the wings had a lustrous yellow color, like a brilliant gleam of light.

XXXVIII.

re cess′	sud′den ly	lus′trous	ap par′ent ly
set′tled	vi′o lent	with′ered	e lab′or ate
spe′cies	dis ap peared′	crum′pled	con spic′u ous
pat′tern	in ter′sti ces	ob serve′	in vis′i ble

XXXIX.

In this position the moth was a conspicuous object. After resting for a few seconds, apparently enjoying the sunshine, it seemed to notice some movement which gave it alarm. It then turned slightly round, gave a violent jerk to its wings, and instantly became invisible. If it had subsided into a hole in the ground, it could not have more completely disappeared. As, however, my eyes were fixed upon the spot, I soon came to observe that all the interstices among the little clods around it were full of withered and crumpled leaves of a deep blackish brown.

XL.

I then further noticed that the spot where the moth had sat was occupied by one of these brown leaves, and it flashed upon me in a moment that I had before me one of the great wonders and one of the great mysteries of nature. There are some forms of mimicry which are wholly independent of the animals themselves. They are made of the color and shape which are like those of the surrounding objects. They have nothing to do except to sit still, or perhaps to crouch.

XLI.

mys'te ries	mar'gins	ex er'tion
mim'ic ry	shin'ing	de cep'tion
an'i mal's	con cealed'	co-op er a'tion
sur round'ing	re quired'	com plete'ness
pe cul'iar	mus'cles	im'i ta ted

XLII.

But there are some other forms of mimicry in which the completeness of the deception depends on some co-operation of the animal's own will. This was one of these. The splendid margins of the forewings, with their peculiar shape and their shining color, had to be concealed; and so, by an effort which evidently required the exertion of special muscles, these margins were folded down and hidden out of sight. The remainder of the wings were so crumpled up that they imitated exactly the dried and withered leaves around.

XLIII.	XLIV.	XLV.
NOUNS.		ADJECTIVES.
ar'mo ry	cem'e ter y	con'tra ry
liv er y	ter'ri to ry	slip per y
i vo ry	de liv'er y	sa vor y
brib er y	di rect'o ry	hon'or a ry
flat ter y	sem'i na ry	ar bi tra ry
mock er y	mil'li ner y	cus tom a ry
bound a ry	per fum'er y	nec es sa ry
drudg er y	stat'u a ry	prom is so ry
mis er y	sanc'tu a ry	tem po ra ry
crock er y	dor'mi to ry	lit er a ry
quack er y	pur'ga to ry	im ag'i na ry
dra per y	an ni ver'sa ry	pre lim'i na ry

XLVI.

NAMES OF THE PRECIOUS STONES.

o'pal	jas'per	di'a mond
o'nyx	tur'quoise	ag'ate
ru'by	sap'phire	gar'net
ber'yl	em'er ald	car nel'ian
to'paz	am'e thyst	tour'ma line

XLVII.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

cāy enne'	bron chī'tis	ĕq'ui page
chlō'rĭde	com'bat ant	et i quette'
cŏf'fee	con'tra ry	ex'qui site
en'gĭne	dĕf'i cit	gen'u ĭne
fau'cet	dis'pu tant	grăn'a ry
lēi'sure	ju've nĭle	im'pe tus

XLVIII.

Happy is the man that loves flowers, — loves them for their own sakes, for their beauty, their associations, the joy they have given and always will give ; so that he would sit down among them as friends and companions, if there were not another creature on earth to admire or praise them. He who does not appreciate floral beauty is to be pitïed like any other man who is born imperfect. It is a misfortune not unlike blindness. But men who contemptuously reject flowers as effeminate and unworthy of manhood reveal a certain coarseness.

XLIX.

com pan'ions	cer'tain	mi nute'ly
mis for'tune	coarse'ness	dis po si'tion
con temp'tu ous ly	re veal'	com'mon est
ef fem'i nate	some'where	un der val'ue

L.

Many persons lose all enjoyment of certain flowers by indulging false associations. There are people who think that no weed can be of interest as a flower. But all flowers are weeds where they grow wildly or abundantly ; and somewhere our rarest flowers are somebody's commonest. Generally, also, there is a disposition to undervalue common flowers. There are few that will trouble themselves to examine minutely a blossom that they have seen and neglected from childhood; and yet, if they would but question such flowers, they would often be surprised to find extreme beauty where it had been long overlooked. — BEECHER.

LI.

NOUNS ENDING IN *cle.*

ar′ti cle
par ti cle
ob sta cle
mir a cle
ve hi cle
bi cy cle
tri cy cle
pin na cle
spec ta cle
i ci cle
chron i cle
tab′er na cle

LII.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN *cal.*

mu′sic al
med ic al
mag ic al
met ric al
ver tic al
trop ic al
con ic al
chem ic al
crit ic al
com ic al
prac tic al
phys ic al

LIII.

class′ic al
sur gic al
scep tic al
i den′tic al
i ron ic al
po lit ic al
his tor ic al
the at ric al
dra mat ic al
rhe tor ic al
non sens ic al
mo narch ic al

LIV.

NAMES OF QUADRUPEDS.

i′bex	badg′er	hy e′na	kan ga roo′
ze′bu	gi raffe′	jag u ar′	por′cu pine
fer′ret	ga zelle′	pec′ca ry	rhi noc′e ros
er′mine	rein′deer	an′te lope	drom′e da ry

LV.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

ox′ĭde	ĭ tal′ic	cow′ard ĭce
hos′tĭle	crin′o lĭne	dis fran′chĭse
bro′mĭde	I tal′ian	en fran′chĭse
trĭb′une	dĭ rec′tion	phĭl an′thro py
ob lïque′	dĭ gres′sion	phĭ lol′o gy
dĭ vorce′	clan des′tĭne	phĭ los′o phy
san′guĭne	in tes′tĭnes	my thol′o gy

LVI.

As the hackney-boat, which carries passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam, was putting off, a boy running along the side of the canal desired to be taken in, which the master of the boat refused, because the lad had not money enough to pay the usual fare. An eminent merchant being pleased with the looks of the boy, and secretly touched with compassion towards him, paid the money for him and ordered him to be taken on board.

LVII.

de sired′	pas′sen gers	ex am i na′tion
mon′ey	com pas′sion	hap′pened
in′stinct	em′i nent	read′i ly
gyp′sy	lan′guag es	sev′er al
ca nals′	af flict′ed	se′cret ly

LVIII.

Upon talking with him afterward, he found that he could speak readily in three or four languages, and learned upon further examination that he had been stolen away when he was a child by a gypsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those strollers up and down several parts of Europe. It happened that the merchant, whose heart seems to have inclined toward the boy by a secret kind of instinct, had himself lost a child some years before. After a long search, the parents gave him up for drowned in one of the canals with which that country abounds; and the mother was so afflicted at the loss of her only son, that she died for grief of it.

LIX.

Upon laying together all particulars, and examining the several moles and marks by which the mother used to describe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved to be the son of the merchant whose heart had so unaccountably melted at the sight of him. The lad was very well pleased to find a father who was so rich, and likely to leave him a good estate; the father, on the other hand, was not a little delighted to see a son return to him, whom he had given up for lost, with such a strength of constitution, sharpness of understanding, and skill in languages.

LX.

lin′guist	ru′di ments	un ac count′a bly
wear′ing	ac quired′	ex am′in ing
vi′cious	min′is ter	con sti tu′tion
bus′i ness	for′mer ly	ex traor′di na ry
for′eign	na′tion al	rep u ta′tion

LXI.

The young linguist, having received such extraordinary rudiments of an education, was afterward trained up in everything that becomes a gentleman; wearing off, little by little, all the vicious habits and practices that he had acquired in the course of his wanderings. Nay, it is said that he has since been employed in foreign courts upon national business, with great reputation to himself and honor to those who sent him, and that he has visited several countries as a public minister, in which he formerly wandered as a gypsy. — ADDISON.

LXII.	LXIII.	LXIV.
NOUNS ENDING IN *ety* AND *ity*.		ADJECTIVES IN *cial* AND *tial*.
pi'e ty	so ci'e ty	so'cial
gay e ty	so bri e ty	spe cial
qual i ty	anx i e ty	es sen'tial
quan ti ty	pro pri e ty	sub stan tial
brev i ty	va ri e ty	ju di cial
dig ni ty	u til i ty	im par tial
rar i ty	an nu i ty	pro vin cial
lo cal'i ty	hu mil i ty	com mer cial
vi cin i ty	sim plic i ty	ar ti fi'cial
fa cil i ty	fri vol'i ty	in flu en tial
hos til i ty	stu pid i ty	prej u di cial
fe roc i ty	com mu ni ty	pres i den tial

LXV.

NAMES OF TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.

may'or	as sess'or	no'ta ry
cor'o ner	col lect'or	con trol'ler
au'di tor	in spect'or	con'sta ble
reg'is trar	al'der man	mag'is trate
re cord'er	coun'cil man	sur vey'or

LXVI.

NAMES OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

blow'-pipe	re tort'	mi'cro scope
air'-pump	re ceiv'er	spec'tro scope
rain'-gauge	cam'e ra	pho'no graph
quad'rant	tel'e scope	the od'o lite
sex'tant	tel'e phone	ba rom'e ter
com'pass	tel'e graph	ther mom'e ter

LXVII.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world. If the latter interferes with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise there cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind, than to see those approbations which it gives itself seconded by the applause of the public. A man is more sure of his conduct, when the verdict which he passes upon his own behavior is thus warranted and confirmed by the opinion of all that know him.

LXVIII.

cen'sures	in ter feres'	sat is fac'tion
ap plause'	be hav'ior	pär tic'u lar
ver'dict	o pin'ion	ad van'ta ges
judg'ment	dif'fer ent	gov'ern ment
dread'ful	per ni'cious	ap pro ba'tion

LXIX.

There cannot a greater judgment befall a country than such a dreadful spirit of division as rends a government into two distinct peoples, and makes them greater strangers and more averse to one another than if they were actually two different nations. The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give to the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in the heart of almost every particular person. This influence is very fatal both to men's morals and their understandings; it sinks the virtue of a nation and destroys even its common sense.

LXX.	LXXI.	LXXII.
pac'i fy	i'vo ry	pli'an cy
pu ri fy	mis er y	va'can cy
rar e fy	liv er y	po'ten cy
sig ni fy	ro ta ry	con'stan cy
stu pe fy	sa vor y	fre'quen cy
glo ri fy	ar mo ry	brill'ian cy
no ti fy	slip per y	in sol'ven cy
fal si fy	con tra ry	suf fi'cien cy
jus ti fy	tan ner y	con sist'en cy
clar i fy	lux u ry	ef fi'cien cy
clas si fy	nurs er y	pro fi'cien cy
sim pli fy	mock er y	de fi'cien cy

Note. — The suffix *fy* means *to make*, *cy* denotes *state* or *being*.

LXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH THE *t* IS SILENT.

of'ten	cas'tle	glis'ten	par quet'
sof'ten	bris'tle	chas'ten	cro quet'
lis'ten	this'tle	chris'ten	chest'nut
has'ten	gris'tle	cro chet'	a pos'tle
mois'ten	hus'tle	bou quet'	mort'gage

LXXIV.

Our fathers raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared, — a power which has dotted the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun in his course, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England. — WEBSTER.

LXXV.

THE RETURN OF COLUMBUS.

After a brief interval, the sovereigns requested of Columbus a recital of his adventures. His manner was sedate and dignified, but warmed by the glow of natural enthusiasm. He enumerated the several islands he had visited, expatiated on the temperate character of the climate, and the capacity of the soil for every variety of production, appealing to the samples imported by him as evidence of their natural productiveness.

LXXVI.

He dwelt more at large on the precious metals to be found in these islands, which he inferred less from the specimens actually obtained than from the uniform testimony of the natives to their abundance in the unexplored regions of the interior. Lastly, he pointed out the wide scope afforded to Christian zeal in the illumination of a race of men whose minds, far from being wedded to any system of idolatry, were prepared by their extreme simplicity for the reception of pure and uncorrupted doctrine.

LXXVII.

sov′er eigns	re ci′tal	en thu′si asm
ad ven′tures	nat′u ral	e nu′mer a ted
dig′ni fied	va ri′e ty	ex pa′ti a ted
ca pac′i ty	ev′i dence	tes′ti mo ny
i dol′a try	spec′i mens	il lu mi na′tion
sim plic′i ty	re cep′tion	un cor rupt′ed

LXXVIII.

The last consideration touched Isabella's heart most sensibly; and the whole audience, kindled with various emotions by the speaker's eloquence, filled up the perspective with the gorgeous coloring of their own fancies, as ambition or avarice or devotional feeling predominated in their bosoms. When Columbus ceased, the king and queen, together with all present, prostrated themselves on their knees, in grateful thanksgivings, while the solemn strains of the Te Deum were poured forth by the choir of the royal chapel, as in commemoration of some glorious victory. — PRESCOTT.

LXXIX.

e mo'tions	sen'si bly	con sid'er a tion
el'o quence	au'di ence	de vo'tion al
av'a rice	per spec'tive	pre dom'i na ted
am bi'tion	col'or ing	com mem o ra'tion

LXXX.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

— BRYANT.

LXXXI.	LXXXII.	LXXXIII.
	NAMES OF FLOWERS.	
as'ter	ar'bu tus	lo be'li a
or'chis	mar'i gold	mag no'li a
lau'rel	a lys'sum	wis ta'ri a
gen'tian	col'um bine	a nem'o ne
bal'sam	hy'a cinth	ge ra'ni um
cac'tus	daf'fo dil	he pat'i ca
fuch'sia	spi rae'a	he'li o trope
dah'lia	prim'rose	am a ryl'lis
kal'mi a	hol'ly hock	dan'de li on
pe'o ny	car'di nal	por tu la'ca
ver be'na	gold'en-rod	gla di'o lus
car na'tion	mign on ette'	chrys an'the mum

LXXXIV.

How bare the garden borders lie
Beneath a changeful, dappled sky!
The snow has passed away;
But sudden gusts of sleet and rain
Beat hard against the window pane
This February day.

LXXXV.

You can not forget, if you would, those golden kisses all over the cheeks of the meadow, queerly called dandelions. There are many green-house blossoms less pleasing to us than these; and we have reached through many a fence to pluck one of these yellow flower drops. Their passing away is more spiritual than their bloom. Nothing can be more airy and beautiful than the transparent seed-globe — a fairy dome of splendid architecture. — BEECHER.

LXXXVI.

ADJECTIVES IN *ant* AND NOUNS IN *ance*.

dis'tant	dis'tance
in'stant	in'stance
ra'di ant	ra'di ance
el'e gant	el'e gance
de fi'ant	de fi'ance
res'o nant	res'o nance
ob serv'ant	ob serv'ance
re luc'tant	re luc'tance
rel'e vant	rel'e vance
a bun'dant	a bun'dance

LXXXVII.

re pug'nant	— ance
pur su'ant	— ance
im por'tant	— ance
com pli'ant	— ance
con'so nant	— ance
ac cord'ant	— ance
dis cord'ant	— ance
tol'er ant	— ance
sig nif'i cant	— ance
ex or'bi tant	— ance

LXXXVIII.

IMPORTANT COUNTRIES.

Spain	Eng'land	Bra zil'	Russ'ia
France	Ire'land	It'a ly	Aus'tri a
Greece	Scot'land	In'di a	A ra'bi a
Chil'i	Hol'land	Per'si a	Por'tu gal
Chi'na	Tur'key	Mex'i co	Aus tra'li a
Ja pan'	Swe'den	Can'a da	Switz'er land
E'gypt	Den'mark	Ger'man y	U nit'ed States

LXXXIX.

WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED.

ex ploit'	in'te ger	chiv'al rous
re cess'	or'de al	blas'phe mous
ro bust'	Ar'a bic	chas'tise ment
ro mance'	con'ver sant	mis'chie vous
re source'	com'mu nist	com'plai sance
dis course'	car'i ca ture	in'ven to ry

XC.

ADJECTIVES IN *ent* AND NOUNS IN *ence*.

ev'i dent	ev'i dence
em'i nent	em'i nence
in'no cent	in'no cence
dif'fer ent	dif'fer ence
rev'er ent	rev'er ence
pes'ti lent	pes'ti lence
prev'a lent	prev'a lence
prov'i dent	prov'i dence
dif'fi dent	dif'fi dence
con'fi dent	con'fi dence

XCI.

im'pu dent	—ence
prom'i nent	—ence
ve'he ment	—ence
in dul'gent	—ence
ab hor'rent	—ence
pen'i tent	—ence
con'se quent	—ence
im per'ti nent	—ence
be nev'o lent	—ence
mag nif'i cent	—ence

XCII.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Lon'don	Mil'an	To'ki o	Vi en'na
Par'is	Ly'ons	Can ton'	Ha van'a
Ber'lin	Dub'lin	Pe kin'	Cal cut'ta
Cai'ro	Mos'cow	Shang hai'	Al ex an'dri a
Ven'ice	Glas'gow	Liv'er pool	St. Pe'ters burg
Mad rid'	Mar seilles'	Ed'in burgh	Con stan ti no'ple

XCIII.

London is the largest city and the commercial capital of the world. Paris is a center of modern Art and Fashion. Moscow was the ancient capital of Russia. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great and made his capital. Liverpool is noted for its extensive commerce with all parts of the world. Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great more than two thousand years ago.

XCIV.

By dropping final *e* and adding *tion*, nouns denoting *action* are formed from these and similar verbs.

dic′tate	dic ta′tion	il lus′trate
mi′grate	mi gra′tion	com′pen sate
pen′e trate	pen e tra′tion	ter′mi nate
nav′i gate	nav i ga′tion	vin′di cate
cir′cu late	cir cu la′tion	dem′on strate
nom′i nate	nom i na′tion	ac cu′mu late

XCV.

NORTH AMERICAN CITIES.

New York′	Buf′fa lo	St. Lou′is
Brook′lyn	Cleve′land	Bal′ti more
Que bec′	Pitts′burg	Wash′ing ton
Bos′ton	At lan′ta	New Ha′ven
St. Paul′	Rich′mond	Mil wau′kee
New′ark	Al′ba ny	New Or′leans
Hart′ford	To ron′to	Cin cin na′ti
Hal′i fax	Lou′is ville	San Fran cis′co
Chi ca′go	Prov′i dence	Phil a del′phi a
Mon tre al′	Sa van′nah	In di an ap′o lis
Mex′i co	Wil′ming ton	Min ne ap′o lis

XCVI.

SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

fa′ther ly	pa ter′nal	ha′tred	ab hor′rence
moth′er ly	ma ter′nal	po lite′	af′fa ble
free′dom	lib′er ty	be gin′	com mence′
suc′cor	as sist′ance	in′ward	in ter′nal
heav′en ly	ce les′tial	out′ward	ex ter′nal
lan′guage	di′a lect	e nough′	suf fi′cient

XCVII.	XCVIII.	XCIX.
HARD WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.		
eu'lo gy	an'arch y	ath'lete
a nal'o gy	ar'chi tect	phan tom
a pol'o gy	arch an'gel	mar tyr
syl'lo gism	mon'arch y	graph ic
di'a logue	pa'tri arch	mys tic
dec'a logue	par'a graph	dra ma
cat'a logue	pol'y gon	caus tic
log'a rithm	di am'e ter	gas tric
ge ol'o gy	di ag'o nal	arc tic
zo ol'o gy	sym'pa thy	em blem
the ol'o gy	al lop'a thy	meth od
phre nol'o gy	ho mœ op'a thy	schol ar

C.	CI.	CII.
chro nol'o gy	ag'o ny	ox'y gen
my thol'o gy	au'to crat	typ'i cal
psy chol'o gy	chol'er a	op'ti cal
et y mol'o gy	chron'i cle	tech'ni cal
phys i ol'o gy	chrys'a lis	or'tho dox
bi og'ra phy	au then'tic	mys'ter y
ge og'ra phy	des'pot ism	me chan'ic
or thog'ra phy	ho ri'zon	mech'an ism
li thog'ra phy	hy'dro gen	lab'y rinth
ty pog'ra phy	dys pep'si a	dys'en ter y
chi rog'ra phy	dem'a gogue	diph the'ri a
pho tog'ra phy	hem'i sphere	pa ral'y sis
pho nog'ra phy	hem'or rhage	pneu mo'ni a

CIII.

ARABIA.

In the dreary waste of Arabia, a boundless level of sand is intersected by sharp and naked mountains; and the face of the desert, without shade or shelter, is scorched by the direct and intense rays of a tropical sun. Instead of refreshing breezes, the winds, particularly from the southwest, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapor; the hillocks of sand which they alternately raise and scatter are compared to the billows of the ocean, and whole caravans, whole armies, have been lost and buried in the whirlwind.

CIV.

The common benefits of water are an object of desire and contest; and such is the scarcity of wood, that some art is requisite to preserve and propagate the element of fire. Arabia is destitute of navigable rivers, which fertilize the soil and convey its produce to the adjacent regions; the torrents that fall from the hills are imbibed by the thirsty earth; the rare and hardy plants that strike their roots into the clefts of the rocks are nourished by the dews of the night; a scanty supply of rain is collected in cisterns and aqueducts; the wells and springs are the secret treasure of the desert; and the pilgrim of Mecca, after many a dry and sultry march, is disgusted by the state of the waters, which have rolled over a bed of sulphur or salt.

CV.

Such is the general and genuine picture of the climate of Arabia. The experience of evil enhances the value of any local or partial enjoyments. A shady grove, a green pasture, a stream of fresh water, are sufficient to attract a colony of sedentary Arabs to the fortunate spots which can afford food and refreshment to themselves and to their cattle, and which encourage their industry in the cultivation of the palm-tree and the vine.

CVI.

The high lands that border on the Indian Ocean are distinguished by their superior plenty of wood and water; the air is more temperate, the fruits are more delicious, the animals and the human race are more numerous; the fertility invites and rewards the toil of the husbandman; the peculiar gifts of frankincense and coffee have attracted in different ages the merchants of the world. — GIBBON.

CVII.		CVIII.	
drear'y	A ra'bi a	thirst'y	nav'i ga ble
des'ert	trop'i cal	sul'phur	fer'ti lize
in tense'	al ter'nate ly	gen'u ine	ad ja'cent
scorched	car'a vans	de li'cious	aq'ue ducts
breez'es	whirl'wind	pe cul'iar	ex pe'ri ence
nox'ious	scar'ci ty	dif'fer ent	dis tin'guished
hil'locks	req'ui site	in'dus try	en cour'age
bil'lows	prop'a gate	for'tu nate	nu'mer ous
tor'rents	nour'ished	tem'per ate	frank'in cense

CIX.	CX.	CXI.
MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.		
lux u'ri ant	cig ar ette'	ac qui esce'
bel lig'er ent	chor'is ter	mu'ci lage
treach'er ous	cat'e chism	glyc'er ine
mas quer ade'	an'thra cite	par'al lel
ep i dem'ic	res'tau rant	am a teur'
ex hil'a rate	par'lia ment	a'er o naut
mu nic'i pal	mas'sa cre	in i'tial
ex ag'ger ate	pros'e lyte	in i'ti ate
cal is then'ics	mar'tyr dom	rev'er ie
ka lei'do scope	er ro'ne ous	ac'cu rate
a poth'e ca ry	in di vid'u al	a bey'ance
so lil'o quy	ac quaint'ance	sat'el lite
ab o rig'i nes	thor'ough fare	es sen'tial
con va les'cence	pro mis'cu ous	sus pi'cion
hy dro pho'bi a	in au'gu rate	per sua'sion

CXII.

NAMES OF INSECTS.

moth	crick'et	lar'va
wasp	cock'roach	co coon'
bee'tle	ter'mite	mag'got
lo'cust	mos qui'to	chrys'a lis
spi'der	drag'on-fly	cat'er pil lar
hor'net	bum'ble-bee	but'ter fly

CXIII.

SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

er'rand	mes'sage	loft'y	el'e vated
east'ern	o ri en'tal	spir'it	ap pa ri'tion
west'ern	oc ci dent'al	mourn'ful	mel'an chol y

PREFIXES.

A prefix is a letter, syllable, or word joined to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

CXIV.

PREFIXES FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON:

a	= *at, in, on.*	off	= *from.*
be	= *by,* and *to make.*	out	= *beyond, above.*
en	= *in, on,* and *to make.*	over	= *above.*
for	= *from, not.*	un	= *not.*
fore	= *before.*	under	= *beneath.*
mis	= *wrong, wrongly.*	with	= *from, against.*

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

a ground′	for bid′	off′spring	un a′ble
be numb	fore′sight	out break	un der rate′
en large	mis rule′	o ver reach′	with stand

CXV.

a blaze′	en fran′chise	mis lead′	o ver rule′
a shore	en cir cle	mis take	un nat′u ral
be cause	en fee ble	off′shoot	un e′qualed
be guile	for give	out weigh′	un der mine′
be queath	fore′taste	out land′ish	with draw′al

CXVI.

The dangers of knowledge are not to be compared with the dangers of ignorance. Man is more likely to miss his way in darkness than in twilight, in twilight than in the full sun. — WHATELY.

Great men are the fire-pillars in this dark pilgrimage of mankind; they stand as heavenly signs, everlasting witnesses of what has been, prophetic tokens of what may still be, the revealed, embodied possibilities of human nature. — CARLYLE.

CXVII.

PREFIXES FROM THE LATIN:

ab	= *from.*	de	= *down, from.*
ad	= *to, towards.*	dis	= *apart, not.*
ante	= *before.*	ex	= *from, out of.*
circum	= *around.*	extra	= *beyond.*
con	= *with, together.*	in	= *in, on, into,* and *not.*
contra	= *against.*	inter	= *between.*

Note. — For the sake of the sound, the last letter of a prefix is often changed or dropped.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

ab solve′	cir′cum spect	de pend′	ex trav′a gant
ad here	con ven′tion	dis sent	in gre′di ent
an′te date	con tra dict′	ex hale	in ter rup′tion

CXVIII.

ab′di cate	con′gress	ex′qui site
ab o rig′i nes	con gen′ial	ef fer vesce′
ac ci dent′al	col li′sion	ex traor′di na ry
ac cel′er ate	cor re spond′	im pa′tient
al le′giance	con tral′to	in au′gu rate
an te di lu′vi an	de pre′ci ate	in ter change′
cir cum′fer ence	dif′fi dent	in ter fer′ence

CXIX.

The venerable woods, rivers that move
In majesty; and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and, poured round all,
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. — BRYANT.

CXX.

PREFIXES FROM THE LATIN:

ob	= *in the way of, against.*	se	= *aside, apart.*
per	= *through, thoroughly.*	semi	= *half.*
post	= *after.*	sub	= *under.*
pre	= *before.*	super	= *over, beyond.*
pro	= *for, forth.*	trans	= *across.*
re	= *back, again.*	ultra	= *beyond.*

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

ob ject′	pre dict′	se cede′	su per vis′or
per spire	pro claim	sem′i cir cle	trans gress′or
post pone	re lapse	sub′ju gate	ul tra ma rine′

CXXI.

ob′sta cle	pre ma ture′	sup′ple ment
op pres′sion	prom′i nent	sur′cin gle
per′ma nent	re spon′si ble	su per in tend′ent
per cus′sion	sem′i co lon	trans mi gra′tion

CXXII.

On no country have the charms of nature been more prodigally lavished than upon America. Behold her outspread lakes, like oceans of liquid silver; her mountains, radiant with aërial tints; her valleys, teeming with luxuriant fertility; her measureless cataracts, thundering in their solitudes; her boundless plains, waving with spontaneous verdure; her mighty rivers, rolling in silent majesty to the ocean; her trackless forests, where vegetation puts forth all its magnificence; and her transcendent skies, kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine.

CXXIII.

PREFIXES FROM THE GREEK:

a (an)	= *without, not.*	dia	= *through.*
amphi	= *around, both.*	en	= *in, on.*
ana	= *up, back, through.*	epi	= *upon.*
anti	= *against.*	hyper	= *over.*
apo	= *from, away.*	hypo	= *under.*
cata	= *down.*	syn	= *with, together.*

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

a'the ist	a post'le	ep i der'mis
am phib'i an	cat'a logue	hy per bo're an
a nal'y sis	di am'e ter	hyp'o crite
an'ti dote	em'pha sis	syn'o nym

CXXIV.

an'arch ist	a pol'o gy	hy per crit'i cal
a nom'a ly	cat'e chism	hy poth'e sis
a non'y mous	di ag'o nal	syl'la ble
am phi the'a ter	di'a logue	syn the sis
a nat'o my	en er get'ic	sym pa thy
an tip'a thy	ep i dem'ic	sym pho ny

CXXV.

This has not been simply a mechanical era of marvelous material progress. With the exception of astronomy, modern science, as we know it, is almost wholly the creation of the nineteenth century. Another evidence of progress is found in the great ideas which have become the fixed possession of men within the past hundred years. Among these is the idea of individual liberty, which is radically different from the ancient conception of freedom that lay at the foundation of the Greek and Roman republics. — STRONG.

SUFFIXES.

A suffix is a letter or syllable added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

Nouns denoting the *agent* or *doer* are formed with these suffixes: *ant, ent, ar, er, or, eer, ier, ist, ive.* The *recipient* of the action is often shown by the suffixes: *ate, ee, ite, ive.*

CXXVI.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

ap'pli cant	au'dit or	op'er a tive
ad her'ent	op press'or	as so'ci ate
com'bat ant	en gi neer'	as sign ee'
schol ar	auc tion eer'	em ploy ee'
be liev'er	fin an cier'	fa'vor ite
trav'el er	ac com'pan ist	cap'tive

CXXVII.

THE ARROW AND THE SONG.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth, I know not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to the earth, I know not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterwards, in an oak,
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

— LONGFELLOW.

CXXVIII.

Nouns denoting *state*, *action*, or *quality*, are formed with these suffixes: *acy*, *age*, *ance* or *ancy*, *ence* or *ency*, *ion*, *ism*, *ment*, *ness*, *ship*, *tude*, *ty*, *ity*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

de moc'ra cy	dil'i gence	come'li ness
su prem'a cy	e mer'gen cy	friend'ship
par'ent age	de cep'tion	grat'i tude
pil grim age	co er'cion	lib'er ty
at tend'ance	bar'bar ism	fra ter'ni ty
buoy'an cy	de tach'ment	e qual'i ty

CXXIX.

Diminutive nouns are formed with the suffixes: *cle*, *cule*, *el*, *en*, *ette*, *kin*, *let*, *ling*, *ock*, *ule*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

par'ti cle	cig ar ette'	gos'ling
pin na cle	kit'ten	dar ling
mol e cule	chick en	hill ock
satch el	lamb kin	tus sock
mor sel	riv u let	o vule
mign on ette'	stream let	glob ule

CXXX.

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. Books are the voices of the distant and of the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. — CHANNING.

CXXXI.

Many VERBS are formed from nouns or adjectives with the suffixes: *ate, en, fy, ish, ise,* or *ize,* usually meaning *to make.*

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

veg′e tate	broad′en	rar′e fy	re′al ize
fu mi gate	height en	nul li fy	crit i cise
cal cu late	length en	cher ish	neu tral ize
fluc tu ate	strength en	gar nish	crys tal lize
punc tu ate	straight en	em bel′lish	tran quil ize

CXXXII.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

ō′nyx	läun′dry	ā′pri cot	Feb′ru̇ a ry
ca nīne′	ad dress′	ho rī′zon	zō ŏl′o gy
făl′con	fran′chīse	bī′cў cle	al lŏp′a thy
flō′rist	mör′phĭne	dī′a mond	stē′re o type
bĕn zĭne	arc′tic	vē′he ment	ap pa rā′tus
sō′journ	tō′wards	hў′gĭ ēne	mĕn in gī′tis

CXXXIII.

There had been a wind all day; and it was rising then with an extraordinary great sound. In another hour it had much increased, and the sky was more overcast, and it blew hard. But, as the night advanced, the clouds closing in and densely overspreading the whole sky, then very dark. it came on to blow harder and harder. It still increased until our horses could scarcely face the wind. Many times, in the dark part of the night (it was then late in September, when the nights were not short), the leaders turned about, or came to a dead stop; and we were often in serious apprehension that the coach would be blown over. — DICKENS.

CXXXIV.

ADJECTIVES which denote *pertaining to* or *belonging to* are formed with the suffixes: *al*, *an*, *ar*, *ary*, *ic*, or *ical*, *ile*, *ine*. Those denoting *having* or *full of*, with the suffixes: *ful*, *ose*, *ous*, *some*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

nom'in al	mer'ce na ry	typ'i cal	grate'ful
ce les'tial	pe cun'ia ry	pu er ile	ver bose'
sub urb'an	o ce an'ic	ju ven ile	gra'cious
joc'u lar	rheu mat'ic	sac cha rine	tire some
glob u lar	spher'i cal	ser pen tine	lone some

CXXXV.

Adjectives denoting *what may or can be* are formed with the suffixes: *able*, *ible*, *ble*, *ile*.

Likeness is denoted by *ish* and *ly*; *material* by *en*; *lacking* by *less*; *being* or *doing* by *ant* and *ent*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

sal'a ble	doc'ile	east'er ly	va'grant
a mi a ble	frag ile	wool en	con'ver sant
fea si ble	red dish	earth en	con fi dent
el i gi ble	wom an ish	luck less	con sist'ent
ir ri ta ble	neigh bor ly	worth less	pro fi'cient

CXXXVI.

Many ADVERBS are formed from adjectives with the suffix *ly*.

tru'ly	bus'i ly	sin cere'ly	pa'tient ly
sure ly	la zi ly	se vere'ly	ear nest ly
loose ly	sau ci ly	cer'tain ly	anx ious ly
chief ly	heav i ly	care ful ly	thor ough ly
brief ly	stead i ly	u'su al ly	cheer ful ly
scarce ly	pret ti ly	gen'er al ly	peace ful ly

SYNONYMS.

CXXXVII.

Words which have the same or a similar meaning are called synonyms.

"Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well." — TRENCH.

Place these words in sentences showing their difference in meaning or in use:

i'dle	la'zy	in'do lent
pet ty	tri fling	triv i al
fer tile	fruit ful	pro lif'ic
irk some	te di ous	wea'ri some
com mon	gen er al	u ni ver'sal

CXXXVIII.

speech	ad dress'	o ra'tion	ha rangue'
re gret'	re morse	re pent'ance	pen'i tence
re spect	def'er ence	es teem'	rev er ence
cour'age	brav'er y	her'o ism	for ti tude
hon'es ty	in teg'ri ty	prob'i ty	up right ness

CXXXIX.

THE SNOW STORM.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
And veils the farmhouse at the garden's end.
The sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
Around the radiant fire-place, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm. — EMERSON.

CXL.

SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

Cus'tom is the frequent repetition of the same act.
Hab'it is a rule of action produced by such repetition.
In vent'. Men invent what did not exist before.
Dis cov'er. They discover what already existed but was unknown.
Skill is the ready and intelligent use of the bodily powers.
Dex ter'i ty is the mechanical use of those powers.
A bil'i ty is the power of doing.
Ca pac'i ty is the power of receiving.
Char'ac ter belongs to a person; it depends upon himself.
Rep u ta'tion depends upon others; it is what they think of him.
Mis lead' is to lead astray in any manner.
De lude' is to lead astray by exciting the imagination, usually from wrong motives.

CXLI.

Fill the blanks with the right word from the above list.

Character is a bundle of ——. A —— more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Columbus —— America. Whitney —— the cotton gin.

The physician showed remarkable —— in his treatment of the disease. The archer displays —— in handling the bow.

The boy had only ordinary ——, yet by industry and perseverance he became a man of unusual ——.

A good —— is the only sure foundation of a —— for goodness.

The impostor —— his followers; a careless direction may —— a traveler.

CXLII.

Construct sentences showing the difference in meaning or in use of these words:

droll	com'ic al	lu'di crous	laugh'a ble
po lite'	cour te ous	af fa ble	ur bane'
cor rect	ex act'	pre cise'	ac'cu rate
am'ple	spa'cious	room'y	ca pa'cious
talk'a tive	ver bose'	lo qua'cious	gar'ru lous

CXLIII.

source	or'i gin
us'age	prac tice
pre cept	doc trine
com pact	cov e nant
con tract	a gree'ment
re ward'	rec'om pense
dis tinc'tion	dif fer ence

CXLIV.

ex'pert	skill'ful
san guine	con fi dent
splen did	bril liant
up right	right eous
crit i cal	dan ger ous
o rig'i nal	prim i tive
lu'cra tive	prof it a ble

CXLV.

BEFORE THE RAIN.

We knew it would rain, for all the morn
A spirit on slender ropes of mist
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens,
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,
Dipping the jewels out of the sea
To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed
The white of their leaves; the amber grain
Shrunk in the wind, — and the lightning now
Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain.

—T. B. ALDRICH.

CXLVI.

SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

Ed u ca'tion is the training of all the faculties of body, mind, and soul.

In struc'tion is that part of education which furnishes the mind with knowledge.

Dis tin'guish. To note obvious and general differences.

Dis crim'i nate. To mark minute and particular differences.

An'cient is opposed to **modern,** and refers to antiquity.

An tique' is applied to that which has come down from ancient times.

An'ti qua ted describes things which have gone out of use or fashion.

Ob'so lete refers to customs or expressions that have gone out of use.

Se di'tion is the act of exciting commotion or disturbance without open violence.

In sur rec'tion is a rising of individuals or of small numbers of people to prevent the execution of law.

Re volt' is a violent attempt to overthrow the authority of government.

Re bel'lion is an insurrection or revolt on a large scale.

Rev o lu'tion is a successful revolt or rebellion; a complete overthrow of the government.

CXLVII.

Fill the blanks from the above list.

One object of the teacher is to impart ——. A complete —— is attained only by careful and thorough training. An ignorant man can —— a rose from a lily; a botanist —— between different varieties of the same family of plants.

Washington was descended from an —— English family. The furniture of the farmhouse was somewhat ——. Many —— New England customs are now ——.

Defeated politicians excited —— among the people. The English government has suppressed many —— among the lower classes. The French —— began in 1789. No sooner is the standard of —— raised than men of desperate principle resort to it.

CXLVIII.

Synonymous words to be used in sentences:

rough	un couth′	awk′ward	clum′sy
mod′est	bash′ful	tim id	re tir′ing
care less	heed less	thought less	in at ten′tive
hurt ful	harm ful	nox ious	in ju′ri ous
ad ja′cent	ad join′ing	con tig′u ous	neigh′bor ing

CXLIX.

pride	van′i ty
truth	ve rac′i ty
whim	ca price′
at tire′	ap par′el
dam′age	in′ju ry
free dom	lib er ty
e con o my	fru gal′i ty

CL.

de fend′	pro tect′
ab hor	de test
cop′y	im′i tate
pro voke′	ir′ri tate
sub due	sup press′
com ply	ac qui esce′
has′ten	ac cel′er ate

CLI.

AFTER THE RAIN.

The rain has ceased, and in my room
 The sunshine pours an airy flood,
And on the church's dizzy vane
 The ancient cross is bathed in blood.

From out the dripping ivy leaves,
 Antiquely carven, gray and high,
A dormer, facing westward, looks
 Upon the village, like an eye.

And now it glimmers in the sun,
 A square of gold, a disk, a speck,
And in the belfry sits a dove,
 With purple ripples on her neck.

—T. B. Aldrich.

CLII.

SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

Fa'mous, widely known, usually in a good sense.

Not'ed, well known by reputation or report.

Em'i nent, exalted in rank, raised above others.

Cel'e bra ted, widely spoken of with honor and respect.

Dis tin'guished, standing apart from others by reason of superior merit.

Re nowned', frequently named in high honor.

Il lus'tri ous, dazzling the world with the splendor of great deeds or virtues.

No to'ri ous, generally known and talked about, usually in a bad sense.

Dis as'ter, any unforeseen and distressing event.

Mis chance', any trivial or personal misfortune.

Ca lam'i ty, a great and lasting public misfortune.

Mis'for tune, distress or affliction befalling an individual without his fault.

Construct sentences for the words above.

CLIII.

We *contradict* an assertion; we *deny* a false accusation. A man should have clear *discernment,* acute *penetration,* and sound *judgment. Civilization* is the first stage of *cultivation; refinement,* the last. *Acquaintance, familiarity,* and *intimacy,* mark different degrees of closeness of social intercourse. We *commend* what is well done; we *praise* an action with calm judgment; we *applaud,* usually from impulse; we *extol* in extravagant admiration.

CLIV.

Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round,
Without a pause, without a sound:
So spins the flying world away!
This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,
Follows the motion of my hand,
For some must follow and some command,
Though all are made of clay. — LONGFELLOW.

Synonymous words to be used in sentences:

CLV.		CLVI.	
re gard′	af fec′tion	re pair′	re store′
part′ner	col′league	pre dict	fore tell
com rade	com pan′ion	pre sage	por tend
firm ness	con′stan cy	up braid	re proach
pen u ry	pov er ty	re prove	ad mon′ish
in di gence	pau per ism	re buke	rep′ri mand
ob sta cle	ob struc′tion	be seech	en treat′
en e my	ad′ver sa ry	so lic′it	sup′pli cate
op po′nent	an tag′o nist	a muse′	en ter tain′
oc ca sion	op por tu′ni ty	dis par′age	de pre′ci ate

CLVII.

The next lesson is that of patience, thoroughness of preparation, and contentment with the regular channels of business effort and enterprise. This is, perhaps, one of the most difficult to learn of all the lessons of life. It is natural for the mind to reach out eagerly for immediate results. Beginning at the very foot of the hill, and working slowly to the top, seems a very discouraging process; and precisely at this point have thousands of young men made shipwreck of their lives. — J. G. HOLLAND.

CLVIII.

Let this be understood, then, at starting; that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise, is not only essential in securing the success which you seek, but it is essential to that preparation of your mind requisite for the enjoyment of your successes, and for retaining them when gained. It is the general rule of Providence, the world over, and in all time, that unearned success is a curse. It is the rule of Providence that the process of earning success shall be the preparation for its conservation and enjoyment. — G. HOLLAND.

GENERAL REVIEW.

ache	gyp'sy	dis cern'	en'e my
bade	jui cy	re gime	def i cit
wren	scep ter	an tique	el e gant
skein	frag ile	khe dive	reg is try
sieve	syn od	cui sine	read i ly
niece	cam phor	ob lique	heav i ly
lynx	ging ham	che nille	dex ter ous
seize	ham mock	souve nir	jeal ous y
siege	rein deer	cha teau	prej u dice
scene	cham ois	cha rade	stead i ly
breeze	psal ter	tab leau	stealth i ly
veil	tour ist	co quette	ret i cence
gnat	jour ney	ma lign	zeal ous ly
gnaw	cur tain	dis guise	spe cial ist
whey	con quer	de scend	vit ri ol
perch	ban quet	re prieve	vil la ger
pearl	sur feit	re venge	lyr i cal
gauge	chim ney	ar rears	priv i lege
gauze	leis ure	pos sess	syn o nym
fraud	seiz ure	pur suit	wit ti cism
knead	herb age	un couth	sil hou ette
style	syr inge	dis solve	sym pa thize
knife	dun geon	of fense	cau tious ly
yield	lunch eon	fi nance	poi son ous
shield	mile age	fron tier	pseu do nym

GENERAL REVIEW.

czar	o'nyx	gen'ius	por'ce lain
know	tur tle	jun ior	quan da ry
aisle	ech oes	gua no	ret i nue
kneel	bun ion	se ries	sac ri fice
niche	liq uor	ges ture	an ec dote
broad	or phan	gla cial	ap pli cant
frieze	pom ace	an swer	bar y tone
feign	for feit	lar ynx	car a mel
guide	cir cuit	cy press	trag e dy
myth	zeph yr	chron ic	trag i cal
type	crev ice	jave lin	strat e gy
rouge	cis tern	ruf fian	strat a gem
lynch	jeal ous	hei nous	leg i bly
sponge	es sence	spin ach	reg is trar
tongue	ton nage	for eign	ped i gree
plaque	troub le	doc trine	yes ter day
sphinx	nour ish	sul phur	spe cial ty
nymph	bor ough	sand wich	im be cile
shrewd	knuck le	symp tom	par af fine
phrase	chlo ral	to wards	mal a chite
hoarse	scal lop	biv ouac	hyp o crite
cough	mort gage	gor geous	rec og nize
though	knowl edge	car riage	mem o rize
zouave	con science	pre cinct	peace a bly
draught	strych nine	col league	mech an ism

GENERAL REVIEW.

eaves	ag'ile	gey'ser	re'al ly
route	on ion	leav en	av er age
chasm	co coa	er rand	o dor ous
sphere	sib yl	guilt y	o ver ture
psalm	sa tyr	sal mon	nov el ist
yacht	sal ad	ty phoid	op tion al
wreck	sug ar	sci ence	prob a bly
sword	sir up	si lence	con su lar
gourd	cit ron	neu tral	con quer or
pique	liz ard	pan nier	schol ar ly
weird	val ley	pha lanx	moc ca sin
weight	pal ace	asth ma	pros per ous
scheme	mal ice	an cient	nois i ly
squeeze	mar tyr	vil lain	shab bi ly
meant	myr tle	bis cuit	anx ious ly
cleanse	le gion	crys tal	guar an ty
quench	peo ple	caus tic	sew er age
phlegm	men ace	cer tain	jui ci ness
sluice	doub le	guin ea	luck i ly
smooth	balm y	fash ion	lul la by
dredge	se quel	cush ion	jug gler y
search	phys ic	neph ew	love li ness
hearse	hy phen	wea sel	sum ma ry
breathe	syn tax	mea sles	sur cin gle
wreathe	sys tem	isth mus	coun ter feit

GENERAL REVIEW.

rogue	pa'tience	a byss'	a pos'tle
vogue	ser geant	a venge	ap pa rel
vague	sphe roid	el lipse	im ag ine
plague	stom ach	e clipse	con tral to
league	leop ard	va lise	ex cre tion
reign	yeo man	cro chet	re ceiv er
sneeze	poul tice	cro quet	el lip tic
bronze	pi quant	de bris	me men to
brogue	worst ed	des sert	syn op sis
wrong	jaun dice	rou tine	me tal lic
guilt	rhu barb	con ceit	ci vil ian
grief	sched ule	re ceipt	pa vil ion
waltz	pie bald	de ceive	mu si cian
which	flour ish	be lieve	phy si cian
whose	twee zers	be siege	de ri sion
wharf	knap sack	re lieve	ver mil ion
deign	plan tain	ton tine	de ceit ful
doubt	lodg ment	ca price	al le giance
ought	judg ment	fa tigue	con fess or
bought	wrist let	cash ier	an ces tral
caught	nui sance	o paque	dys pep tic
taught	youth ful	as cend	li cen tious
trough	awk ward	po lice	pre ten tious
drought	ven geance	ma rine	co quet tish
wrought	gram mar	u nique	im mense ly

GENERAL REVIEW.

cyl'in der	se vere'ly	a gree'a ble
par'al lel	sin cere ly	ap pre'ci ate
ker'o sene	cor rect ly	a pos'tro phe
sep'ul cher	pos sess or	pe tro'le um
mer'ci ful	de fi cient	com par'i son
al'co hol	me chan ics	pa ren'the sis
lab'y rinth	~~mne mon ics~~	ma chin'er y
tyr'an ny	rheu mat ic	diph the'ri a
hy'dro gen	ma neu ver	ex or'bi tant
pyr'a mid	em bar rass	rhi noc'e ros
cas'si mere	pro ced ure	de lib'er ate
chlo'ro form	per sua sion	ar tic'u late
in ter cede'	ap prais al	sub or'di nate
su per sede'	im pa tient	nec'es sa ry
mat i nee'	con vey ance	sec're ta ry
as cer tain'	in dig nant	mil'lin er y
et'i quette	ac cli mate	mis'sion a ry
con de scend'	in dict ment	dic'tion a ry
po lo naise'	gym nas tics	in'ven to ry
ef fer vesce'	pro spec tus	car'i ca ture
sub ma rine'	ac com plice	leg'is la ture
gon do lier'	ob nox ious	hor i zon'tal
auc tion eer'	re mit tance	su per fi'cial
fi nan cier'	in stall ment	ar ti fi'cial
chan de lier'	om nis cient	in con ven'ient

GENERAL REVIEW.

res'tau rant	as suage'	i ras'ci ble
or ches tra	as sault	ex on'er ate.
sym me try	qua drille	ex pe'di ent
cal en dar	ex haust	ex pe di'tious
quar an tine	bou quet	par'ti ci ple
guil lo tine	cas cade	ac cor'di on
hur ri cane	per ceive	bap'tis ter y
syn di cate	re lease	ser'vice a ble
spher i cal	cha grin	gym na'si um
sov er eign	bro cade	drom'e da ry
mis tle toe	ca tarrh	sper ma ce'ti
fas ci nate	ga zette	scar la ti'na
pleu ri sy	ga zelle	a non'y mous
phos phor us	mi rage	pan e gyr'ic
rheu ma tism	ma chine	re sus'ci tate
hem or rhage	be numb	av oir du pois'
mas sa cre	un kempt	cen trif'u gal
par a lyze	suc cumb	pref'er a ble
bou le vard	ha rangue	neu ral'gi a
jour nal ist	be queath	pe cun'ia ry
hal cy on	cam phene	ri dic'u lous
cor ri dor	gro tesque	ex tem'po re
pat ron age	bur lesque	im me'di ate
tour na ment	cam paign	da guerre'o type
mer ri ment	cham pagne	sym met'ri cal

GENERAL REVIEW.

can'ni bal
per ju ry
hi ber nate
par ri cide
trans i tive
sym pho ny
dy nas ty
dy na mite
pin na cle
os cil late
vac il late
dep re cate
bois ter ous
chiv al rous
scur ril ous
req ui site
pul ver ize
crys tal lize
suc cu lent
phar ma cy
en ter prise
cat e chism
coun te nance
par a chute
ren dez vous

sa gac'i ty
au thor i ty
ad vers i ty
pros per i ty
pro pri e ty
mo ral i ty
a troc i ty
sim plic i ty
ex pe di ent
hy poc ri sy
mys te ri ous
le git i mate
in tox i cate
in ves ti gate
in tel li gence
con ceiv a ble
bel lig er ent
in dem ni ty
po lyg a my
re spon si ble
ex ag ger ate
ex'em pla ry
in quis'i tive
so lic i tude
dis sem i nate

trib'u ta ry
dys en ter y
prom is so ry
car i ca ture
des pic a ble
eq ui ta ble
ad mir a ble
com par a ble
man age a ble
pal a ta ble
san guin a ry
ma tri mo ny
hon or a ble
lit er al ly
pa tri ot ism
cer e mo ny
tes ti mo ny
sal u ta ry
ar bi tra ry
vol un ta ry
or di na ry
dil a to ry
ir ri ta ble
sec ond a ry
ste re o type

GENERAL REVIEW.

ex plic'it
ci vil ian
ec cen tric
in ces sant
syn op sis
dis cre tion
es sen tial
em phat ic
el lip sis
gue ril la
as sur ance
ab hor rence
ob nox ious
nu tri tious
ju di cious
al le giance
con sist ence
ef ful gence
di men sion
ad van tage
a chieve ment
pro vin cial
fi nan cial
com mer cial
con sign ment

ex on'er ate
e quiv a lent
ex pos tu late
in dus tri ous
neu tral i ty
de plor a ble
no to ri ous
en thu si ast
dis cern i ble
e quiv o cal
e quiv o cate
con spic u ous
mo not o nous
ef front er y
ac cess i ble
ac cel er ate
per'emp to ry
ob se'qui ous
or thog ra phy
bi tu min ous
i sos ce les
in flex i ble
tem pest u ous
fa mil iar ize
mag nan i mous

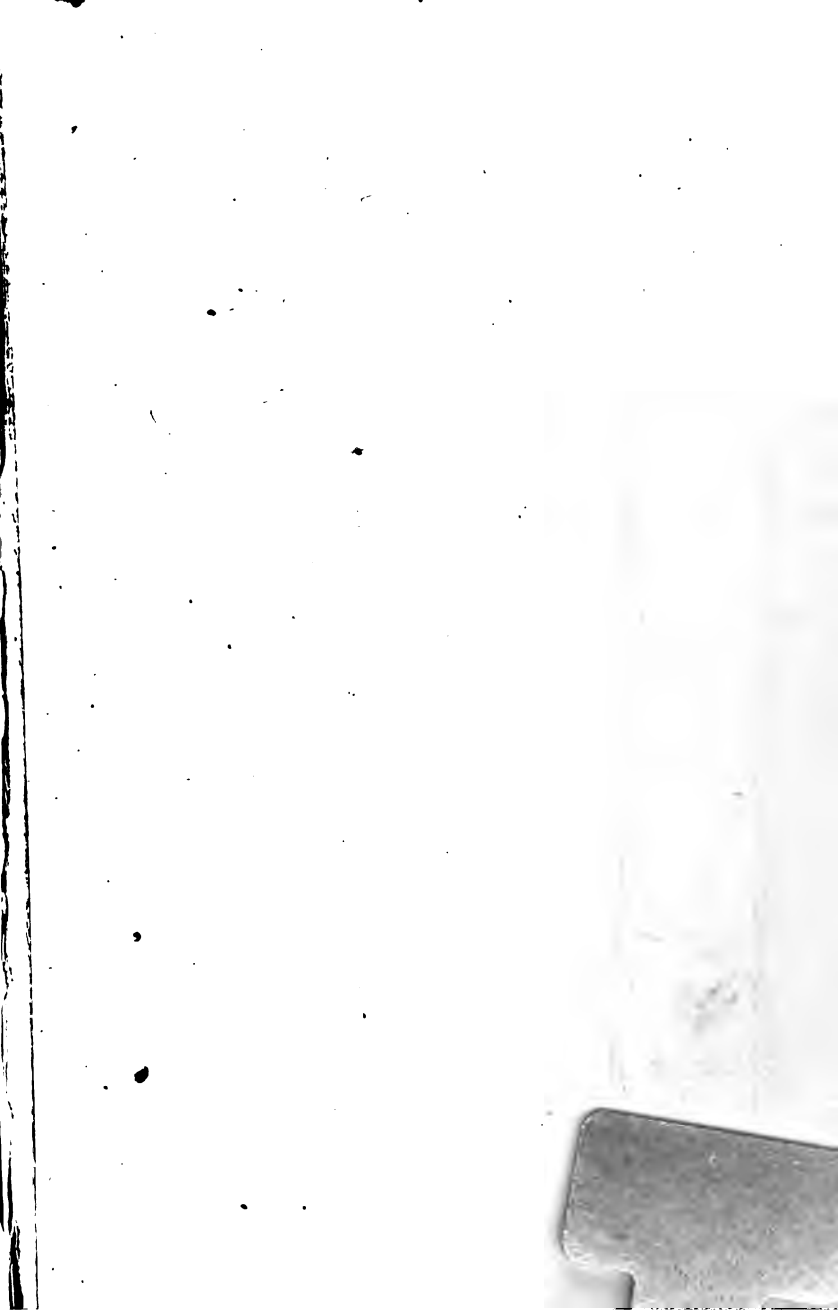
a poth'e ca ry
in tol er a ble
dis rep u ta ble
con tempt i ble
im meas u ra ble
in ev it a ble
in cor ri gi ble
he red it a ry
pro phet ic al ly
e num er a'tion
pro pi ti a'tion
per pen dic'u lar
sac ri le'gious
del e te'ri ous
un a void'a ble
un de ni'a ble
mer it o'ri ous
u nan im'i ty
an tic i pa'tion
hos pi tal'i ty
ne go ti a'tion
qual i fi ca'tion
el e ment'a ry
pop u lar'i ty
sim i lar'i ty

TABLE OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
acct., or **%.** account.
A. D. (*Anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord.
ad lib. (*ad libitum*). at pleasure.
Admr. Administrator.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
aet. (*aetate*). aged.
A. M. Master of Arts. Before noon.
amt. amount.
ans. answer.
Anon. Anonymous.
Atty. Attorney.
Ave. or **Av.** Avenue.
bal. balance.
bbl. barrel.
B. C. Before Christ.
Bro. Brother.
bu. bushel.
Capt. Captain.
Cap. Capital.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Co. Company, County.
Col. Colonel.
Cr. Creditor, credit.
cts. cents.
cwt. hundredweight.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
del. (*delineavit*). He drew it.
Dep. Deputy.
Dept. Department.
do. (*ditto*). the same.
doz. dozen.
Dr. Doctor, Debtor.
D. V. (*Deo volente*). God willing.
ed. edition, editor.
e. g. (*exempli gratia*). for example.
Eng. England, English.
Esq. Esquire.
et al. (*et alii*). and others.
etc. (*et cetera*). and the rest.
Exr. Executor.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
fem. feminine.
Fr. France, French.
ft. foot, feet.
gal. gallon, gallons.
Gen. General.
Ger. Germany, German.
Gov. Governor.
hhd. hogshead.
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty.
Hon. Honorable.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
ib. or **ibid.** (*ibidem*). in the same place.
id. (*idem*). the same.
i. e. (*id est*). that is.
in. inch, inches.
inst. (instant). of the present month.
Jr. or **Jun.** Junior.
℔, lb., lb̄, or lib. pound.

LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
M. Monsieur, Midday.
Maj. Major.
mas. masculine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
mem. (*memento*). remember.
min. minute, minutes.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
Mme. Madame.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
mt. mountain, mount.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
N. B. (*Nota Bene*). Mark well.
neut. neuter.
no. (*numero*). number.
ob. (*obiit*). died.
p. page; **pp.**, pages.
per cent. or % (*per centum*). by the hundred.
Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.
pk. peck.
pl. plural.
P. M. (Post Meridiem). Afternoon. Postmaster.
P. O. Post-office.
pop. population.
P. P. C. (*pour prendre congé*). to take leave.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
pro tem. (*tempore*). for the time.
prox. (*proximo*). of next month.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm or Psalms.
pwt. pennyweight.
q. e. (*quod est*). which is.
qt. quart.
q. v. (*quod vide*). which see.
R. A. Royal Academy.
Rec'd. Received.
Rev. Reverend.
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. V. P. (*Repondez s'il vous plait*). Answer, if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
St. Saint, Street.
sc. or **scil.** (*scilicet*). to wit.
Sec. Secretary.
sing. singular.
supp. supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
tr. transpose, translator.
ult. (*ultimo*). of last month.
U. S. A. United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
viz. (*videlicet*). namely.
vol. volume, volumes.
vs. (*versus*). against.
Xmas. Christmas.
yd. yard, yards.
&c. and so forth.



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[illegible] NATIONAL MUSIC COURSE
Stud[illegible] many pupils they can study for courses together

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